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Eastern Europe

Vol II No 208 *27 October 1982*

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FISCHER EVALUATES BLOC FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING

LD262328 East Berlin ADM International Service in German 1706 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] 26 Oct (ADN) -- Potsdam -- The most recent meeting of Warsaw Treaty foreign ministers has again confirmed that the socialist countries are consistently keeping to a foreign policy orientated toward peace and disarmament; GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer said on Tuesday at a meeting in the Institute for International Relations in Potsdam-Babelsberg.

Fischer stressed that the strength and influence of the socialist community states and their agreed foreign policy are of the greatest significance at a time of heightened international class conflict with imperialism's forced policy of the arms race and confrontation.

At the meeting, the newly appointed director of the Institute for International Relations, Prof Dr Gerhard Hahn, was introduced to his office by Foreign Minister Fischer. He thanked the previous director, Prof Dr Stefan Doernberg, for his many years of work as head of this institute, which has been an important foreign affairs research and educational establishment in the GDR for the past 30 years.

CONFERENCE OF NEWS AGENCY DIRECTORS ENDS

LD212004 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1659 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Berlin, 21 Oct (ADM) -- The conference of directors general of news and press agencies of the socialist countries ended in Berlin on Thursday. During the 3-day deliberations the future tasks of the further development of cooperation between the 24 participating news and press agencies from Europe, Africa, Asia and Latin America were discussed in an extensive exchange of views and experiences. The final protocol of the conference reflects the basic concern of socialist news and press agencies to make an active contribution toward the further strengthening of socialism and the consolidation of peace, for the deepening of collaboration among the fraternal states in all areas, against imperialist war preparation and ideological aggression, for overcoming the remnants of colonialism as well as neocolonialism and racism.

The exchange of news and photographs among the agencies represented at the conference is to be extended further.

The agencies support the concept of a new international information order and call for the safeguarding of the participation of the media from developing countries as equal partners in the international news exchange. They actively promote the realization of the UNESCO international program for the development of communication.

STROUGAL RECEIVES USSR AMBASSADOR BOTVIN

LD261858 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received Aleksandr Botvin, Soviet ambassador to Czechsolovakia, in Prague today. Their talk concerned specific issues of further intensification and expansion of all-round cooperation between the two fraternal countries.

HOFFMANN CONTINUES TU VISIT TO FRANCE

Visits Industrial Area

LD242340 Prague CTK in English 2007 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Paris [no date as received] (CETEKA correspondent) -- A delegation of the Czechoslovak Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, led by Communist Party Presidium member and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions Karel Hoffmann, went to the industrial Pas de Calais department on the second day of its visit to France Sunday. In the mining and steel centre of the region, Lens, the delegation met general secretary of the General Confederation of Labour (CGT) in Pas de Calais Denielle Allassonier [name as received] and other CGT officials.

During the visit to northern France the delegation also stopped over in Arras where it paid tribute to the memory of French Communists and patriots killed by the Nazis. The Czechoslovak of France's biggest military cemetaries in La Targette near Arras where Czechoslovak soldiers who died in World War II are buried. In the evening the delegation led by Karel Hoffman returned to Paris where talks will start Monday with CGT leaders.

Meets French TU Leaders

LD270016 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] A delegation of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement led by Karmel Hoffman, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, currently visiting France has met with representatives of the General Labor Confederation of the department Seine-St Denis at St Denis town hall.

Jean Dreant, secretary of the committee of this biggest French trade union organization of the department Seine-St Denis, appreciated the demonstration of solidarity of Czechoslovak trade unions with the movement of the French working people and stressed the importance of cooperation of the two organizations for the struggle for peace and disarmament. Viliam Kozik, secretary of the Central Council of Trade Unions, informed the French trade unionists about the activity of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement. The talks of the delegations of the two trade union (?centers) will continue in Paris tomorrow.

BILAK RECEIVES FRENCH AMITY GROUP OFFICIAL

LD261524 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and CPCZ Central Committee secretary today received Robert Gorber, general secretary of the France-Czechoslovakia Society, within the framework of his working visit to Czechoslovakia. During their talks they discussed cooperation between the Czechoslovak Society for International Relations and the France-Czechsolovakia Society.

AFGHAN PARTY OFFICIAL ENDS VISIT, DEPARTS

LD261638 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Niaz Mohammad Momand, secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, ended his visit to Czechoslovakia and left for Afghanistan. At Prague's Ruzyne Airport he was seen off by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and by Zbynek Sojak, the head of a department of the party's Central Committee.

JOINT CSSR-TUNISIAN COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

AU251315 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[Joint Czechoslovak-Tunisian Communique on CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal's 20-22 October visit to Tunisia]

[Text] At the invitation of Mohamed Mzali, prime minister of the Republic of Tunisia, CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal paid an official visit ot the Republic of Tunisia from 20-22 October 1982, at the head of a high-level delegation.

CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal was received by Habib Bourguiba, president of the Republic of Tunisia, who conferred on him the Grand Order of the Republic, the highest state distinction. He had talks with Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali and other high Tunisian officials.

The official talks of the two heads of government were held in a friendly antmosphere of mutual understanding. Within the framework of their talks, they assessed the present state and the prospects for developing bilateral relations in various fields. The two sides also exchanged views on current international issues.

During the talks on mutual relations both sides expressed satisfaction with their development so far and stressed their wish to further continue political dialogue and strengthen relations in all spheres of common interest, in accordance with the principle of noninterference in interal affairs and in the interest of strengthening world peace and international cooperation.

Special attention was devoted to economic and scientific and technical cooperation between the CSSR and the Republic of Tunisia. Following up the assessment reached during the last round of Czechoslovak-Tunisian economic talks in July 1980, they noted that trade exchange and economic cooperation are not yet commensurate with the two countries' potentials.

The two heads of government assessed the possibilities for expanding mutual trade and agreed to extend the range of exchanged goods. To specify the details of and to ensure those measures, a meeting of commercial experts will take place in Tunis by the end of the year. They positively assessed the results of the Week of Tunisian Goods, held in Prague and Bratislava in May 1982.

The Tunisian side explained its position on economic and industrial cooperation based on the principles of partnership and expressed its interest in the construction of complete investment units with Czechoslovak participation, with the aim of satisfying the needs of the two countries and finding an international market for the products of these enterprises.

The Czechoslovak side showed its interest in this new form of industrial cooperation and expressed its desire to contribute to the implementation of some projects within the framework of the sixth plan of Tunisia's development -- in engineering, the petrochemical industry and installations for the food and textile industries. The two countries' appropriate organizations will jointly draw up the joint projects and will prepare the necessary technical and economic studies.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that actions within the framework of cultural cooperation, provided for in the 3-year executive plan, are being successfully fulfilled. The Tunisian side expressed its interest in sending its experts in technical and scientific disciplines to the CSSR for brief study and training periods and in receiving Czechoslovak experts in keeping with its needs. The Czechoslovak side is prepared to respond positively to this interest.

The two sides further jointly assessed new possibilities for expanding mutual cooperation in science, education, health care and sports.

In exchanging views on the present international situation, the two heads of government noted with satisfaction a broad identity of views on all questions under discussion. They expressed their deep concern at the present dangerous development in the world, provoked by the continuing arms race, especially in the sphere of nuclear weapons, which constitutes a grave threat to world peace and to the future of the entire human race. They stressed the urgent need to intensify joint efforts toward reducing international tension, halting the arms race and strengthening the process of detente all over the world.

Exchanging views on the dramatic situation in the Middle East, the two sides expressed their deep concern at the dangerous development in that region, caused by Israel's aggressive policy against the Arab countries. The two heads of government resolutely condemned Israel's brutal aggression against Lebanon, which they regard as another proof of its endeavor to gain colonial domination over the whole region.

They vehemently support the demand to preserve the national unity, territorial integrity and independence of Lebanon.

The two sides assessed the policy of expansion and terrorism pursued by Israel in the region and expressed deep indignation over the genocide committed by Israel on the Palestinian people, especially over the massacres committed in the refugee camps of Sabra and Shatila.

They reaffirmed their conviction that a just and lasting settlement of the Middle East conflict must inevitably include Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, as well as the recognition of the legitimate national rights of the people of Palestine, especially the right to set up a state of their own.

They also stressed that they unreservedly support the PLO, the only representative of the Palestinian people. They believe that a solution of the conflict and an establishment of peace and security in the Middle East is out of the question without the PLO's direct participation in the talks.

The Czechoslovak side expressed its support for the Arab peace plan adopted at the 12th conference of the Arab countries on the highest level in Fes, which it views as a positive step that is commensurate with the basic demands of an overall solution of the Middle East problem.

The Czechoslovak side expressed appreciation for the important efforts of Tunisia, especially the initiative of President Habib Bourguiba, aimed at bringing about a just and lasting solution of the crisis in the Middle East.

On this occasion the Tunisian side expressed appreciation for the constructive foreign policy of Czechoslovakia as well as for its firm and high-principled support for the just cause of the Arab nation.

The two sides expressed deep alarm and concern at the continuing conflict between Iraq and Iran and stressed the urgent need to end it peacefully, by way of negotiations on the basis of UN resolutions.

Analyzing the situation in Africa, the two sides noted with concern the continuing tension in the south of the continent and resolutely condemned the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa and its policy of aggression against the nations of Africa as well as its illegal occupation of Namibia.

They stressed the essential need to put an end to the policy of apartheid and believe that Namibia must obtain independence in keeping with the resolutions and principles of the UN Charter.

In this connection the two sides reconfirmed their loyalty to the principles and objectives of the United Nations and expressed their determination to continue to enhance the effectiveness of that organization with the aim of guaranteeing peace and security in the world and to support multifaceted and mutually beneficial cooperation of countries with different social systems.

The two heads of government agreed in that a successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting and the convening of a conference on confidence-building measures, security and disarmament in Europe would have a very positive impact not only on the situation in Europe, but also in the Mediterranean and the whole world.

Czechoslovakia and Tunisia resolutely support the effects to rebuild the international economic order on a just and democratic foundation and on the principles of equality and mutual advantage.

The two sides stressed the significant, positive role played by the movement of nonaligned countries in international life, in the struggle for peace and security in the world and in supporting nations fighting for liberation and progress.

CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal and Mohamed Mzali, prime minister of the Republic of Tunisia, expressed great satisfaction with the results of the visit, which was held in an atmosphere of mutual trust and friendship.

CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal conveyed to Mohamed Mzali, prime minister of the Republic of Tunisia, thanks for the hospitality and friendly reception accorded to him in the Republic of Tunisia and invited him to pay an official visit to Czechoslovakia.

The invitation was accepted with gratitude. The date of the visit will be fixed at a later point of time.

PACEM IN TERRIS PLEDGES PEACE PROJECT SUPPORT

AU151843 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[CTK report: "The Resolve to Develop Peace Activity: The Federal Committee of the Pacem In Terris Association Convened"]

[Text] Brno (CTK) [no dates published] — A session of the expanded Federal Committee of the Pacem in Terris CSSR association of the Catholic clergy was held yesterday in Brno under the motto battle for peace and against the nuclear catastrophe in the light of the Second Vatican Council.

K. Jonas, doctor of theology and Hradec Kralove, chapter vicar, stressed in the main paper that it is most necessary for all honest people; in the world with a Christian way of thinking to raise their voices and give a principled reply against the nuclear threat.

At the session, M. Klusak, minister of culture in the Czech Socialist Republic, expressed appreciation for the peace work accomplished by the Pacem In Terris CSSR and expressed, on behalf of the government, full support for the patriotic clergy in their work for peace and understanding among the peoples. He continued by saying, among other things:

Our citizens are sharing in all the accomplishments of our socialist society, regardless of their world outlook. We have always stressed, and will continue to stress, that we are really calling upon all honest citizens of our state to actively build the advanced socialist society, regardless of whether they are believers or nonbelievers. Likewise, our state is really interested in building up good relations with the churches and the religious societies recognized by the state. This approach is not motivated by some need of the moment. We are concerned with ensuring stable and long-term conditions for the overall advance of our socialist society. That is also why our Constitution guarantees, in Article 32, the freedom of religious denomination: "Everybody may profess any religious faith or not be affiliated with any religion and carry out religious acts if this does not contradict the law."

Our state's relations with the Roman Catholic Church follow these principles, which fully respect the hierarchical structure of the church, its cultural rules and other internal customs. The state is spending considerable means for the material needs of all churches, for the personal emoluments of the clergy, the studies of theologians, and for religious literature, press and so forth. But we cannot permit our church policy conditions to be determined from without so that the church would be dragged into the political game aimed at endeavoring to weaken socialism.

In the past few months we unambiguously and repeatedly confirmed our full support for the further development of your Pacem In Terris association, saying that we want to -- and will -- both defend by every means, and also develop and consolidate peace and order and the constructive cooperation in our internal social relations, specifically between the state and the Roman Catholic Church. The attempts to disrupt these relations, have failed and go on failing for everybody, regardless of how persistent they are; and the great merit for this lies with your Pacem In Terris association, which continues its work, and also with its members, who have not let themselves be disoriented or intimidated and who have kept their heads and their awareness of civic responsibility; for this they deserve sincere appreciation.

Undoubted gratification also ensued from the views of the two corps of ordinaries of the Roman Catholic Church in the Slovak and Czech socialist republics which were recently expressed in support of the involved peace work of the Roman Catholic clergy in our country. We believe that in this way the constructive atmosphere is again developing for resolving the really topical questions that are of interest both for the Roman Catholic Church and for the Czechoslovak state. A consolidated church policy situation was, is, and will be the necessary prerequisite for resolving our internal questions and for our negotiations with the Vatican. We trust that these negotiations, too, will be able to continue and that they will take a constructive course.

Everybody, Minister M. Klusak said in conclusion, even you and your Pacem In Terris association should, and can, make full use of the right possibilities and means for sharing in the achievement of the goals of that program which wants nothing but peace in the world and peaceful work at home for the welfare of all people.

During yesterday's deliberations in Brno, up to 300 Roman Catholic clergymen, together with their ordinaries, assured the Czechoslovak Peace Committee of their active support both during the preparation of the world assembly for peace and life and against nuclear war, which was convened for June 1983 by the World Peace Council in Prague, as well as during the assembly itself.

In their declaration, the Catholic clergy expressed the resolve to continue developing peace activity. At the same time they welcomed the fact that the Czech and Slovak ordinaries have expressed full support for their peace endeavors. They stated in the declaration: "We, the Czechoslovak Catholic clergy, are not maintaining silence with regard to the policy of nuclear extortion and we also cannot keep silent on the matter of genocide, as we have witnessed in Lebanon and in Latin America. Such behavior contradicts Christian love for one's neighbor; it is a crime that disparages everybody's right to life and peace."

STEFANAK DELEGATION VISIT NICARAGUA 18-24 OCT

LD242218 Prague CTK in English 1744 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Managua [no date as received] -- A study delegation of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee, led by deputy head of the party's International Affairs Department Michal Stefanak, visited Nicaragua October 18-24, at the invitation of the national leadership of the Sandinist national liberation front. The delegation met Luis Carrion [name as received] and other leading representatives of the front and members of regional and district committees and basic organizations of the front. A protocol specifying cooperation between the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee and the national leadership of the Sandinist national liberation front in 1983-1984 was signed at the close of the visit.

HUSAK MEETS WITH THREE NEW AMBASSADORS

LD181442 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, received in Prague Castle today Horacio Sevilla Borja, the ambassador of the Republic of Ecuador, in an inaugural audience. During their conversation they both voiced their interest in the further development of mutually beneficial cooperation, which corresponds both to the needs and possibilities of both countries and the strengthening of relations between the nations of both continents.

Trajko Kipkovski, the SFRY ambassador, also presented his accreditation documents to the president of the republic today. Both sides pointed at the traditional all-round relations between the two countries, which have rich history. At the same time they voiced their conviction that mutual contacts and cooperation will continue to be strengthened and developed in all areas for the benefit of the people of both countries and in the interest of lasting peace and progress in the world.

Neville Hugo Sale Judd, the New Zealand ambassador, too, was received by the president of the republic in an inaugural audience. During the meeting it was noted that relations between Czechoslovakia and New Zealand are not burdened by any unresolved problems, which creates favorable prerequisites for their further intensification and invigoration in areas of common interests.

Present at the audiences with the new ambassadors were Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, and Frantisek Salda, the head of the office of the president of the republic.

STROUGAL RECEIVES NEW YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR

LD261006 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] In Prague today, Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received Trajko Liptovsky, new Yugoslav ambassador to Czechoslovakia. The meeting took place prior to the ambassador taking up his post.

JANIK ADDRESSES PRODUCER COOPERATIVES' CONGRESS

LD240522 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] The congress of the Slovak union of producer cooperatives opened in Bratislava today. Its delegates are evaluating the development of the producer cooperative movement since the last congress. The delegates are also discussing tasks for the coming period.

Jan Janik, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, who heads a delegation of the CPSL Central Committee, the Slovak Government and the National Front spoke to the congress. He recalled that producer cooperatives have an important share in the socialist development of our society and in the fulfillment of the task set out by the 16th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL congress. For this reason we expect from producer cooperatives greater initiatives in the provision of services for which there is a demand. It is also essential to raise the standard of managerial and supervisory work and in particular to prevent low-quality work, as well as an infringement of the set hours of business. It is also necessary to make services more available where the customers live.

At the close of his speech Comrade Janik stressed that communists, officials and leading workers of producer cooperatives must strive to ensure that every cooperative member thoroughly understands the resolution of the 16th CPCZ Congress, and the resolution of the 6th session of the party's Central Committee and the tasks for the producer cooperative movement.

BRIEFS

ALFALFA, CLOVER SEED SHORTAGE -- Although the procurement of alfalfa and clover seed has not yet been conducted, it is already now obvious that their harvest -- although better than last year -- will not fully satisfy this year's agricultural enterprises' seed requirements. [Prague ZEMDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 15 Oct 82 p 1 AU]

SLOVAK RAPE, SUNFLOWER PROCUREMENT -- Less than 39,000 tons of rape -- instead of the 61,000 tons envisaged by the plan -- were procured in Slovakia this year, as well as 33,300 tons of sunflowers. Next year -- according to the plan -- farmers should grow up to 73,000 tons of rape and 34,500 tons of sunflowers. [Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 16 Oct 82 pp 1, 2 AU]

WEST SLOVAK HARVEST, SOWING -- So far, sugar beets have been gathered from 22,165 hectares in the West Slovak Region, which is 46 percent of the area under cultivation. Grain corn has been harvested from 67 percent of the sown area . Winter wheat has been sown on 148,000 hectares, which is 66 percent of the planned area. Some 75,000 hectares thus remain to be sown with winter wheat in the region. [Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 19 Oct 82 p 1 AU]

CZECH FIELD WORK PROGRESS -- In the Czech lands up to 18 October, corn for grain had been harvested from 85 percent of the sown area and sugar beets from 78 percent; winter crops had been sown on 96 percent of the planned area. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 20 Oct 82 p 1 AU]

EAST SLOVAK SOWING PROGRESS -- In the East Slovak Region thus far winter crops have been sown on more than 120,000 hectares -- or more than 65 percent -- of the planned area. [Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 20 Oct 82 p 2 AU]

POTATO HARVESTING ENDS -- The harvesting of potatoes in the Czech lands has been practically finished. Thus far potatoes have been harvested from more than 150,300 hectares or 99 percent of the area. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Oct 82 p 1 AU]

FLORIN ON GDR DISARMAMENT EFFORTS AT UN

DW261150 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Interview with Peter Florin, SED Central Committee member and GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs, by reporter Juergen Badewitz at the conclusion of a festive ceremony by the Presidium of the League for the United Nations in the GDR in Berlin on 25 October marking the international day of the United Nations and the international week for the promotion of disarmament -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade minister, as I said earlier, this ceremony has become a tradition. How would you view the topical aspect of the ceremony by the end of 1982, especially in view of the fact that some forces want to make 1983 the year of missiles, as you said in your paper?

[Answer] Yes, that's correct. This year, the main issue is the prevention of a nuclear war. In this connection I want to point to two events. The one is stepped-up nuclear armament and especially the so-called NATO decision on the stationing of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West European states, above all, on the soil of our neighbor state where nuclear weapons are already densely deployed. The other event which I consider as being important is that the Soviet Union before the world public at the UN General Assembly undertook the obligation to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons.

If the other nuclear states undertook the same obligation, we could say that a decisive step for the prevention of a nuclear war had been taken. This also would create more favorable conditions not only for banning nuclear war by the renunciation of the first use, but also for achieving a reduction or even elimination of all nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union is willing to come to a respective agreement for Europe which represents a genuine zero variant for Europe.

[Question] Let's concretely discuss the work of our republic at the UN. The international disarmament week has begun this year. On this occasion, I would like you, comrade minister, to give us a brief report on the GDR's disarmament initiatives at the UN as well as on future prospects.

[Answer] I can rightly state that the activities of our republic regarding the struggle for arms reduction and disarmament have contributed to the high respect for our republic, because we support every proposal, by whatever side it may be advanced, every proposal apt to lead to an understanding on this important issue. In addition, being a member of the socialist community, we naturally sponsor this entire disarmament program of the socialist states, whose importance was emphasized again in the communique on the recent Warsaw Pact foreign ministers' meeting in Moscow.

Our republic also developed many initiatives of its own, including at the 37th General Assembly session. Let me mention just three subjects. First, we try to achieve an obligation under which the states must negotiate in good faith and are not allowed to interpret and misuse negotiations as a cloak covering stepped-up armament. Second, we wage a very tough struggle against the neutron weapons. We initiated resolutions at the UN banning such weapons and calling upon non-nuclear states not to station or allow the stationing of such weapons on their territory.

Finally, we see in the development of chemical weapons a very grave danger, especially in connection with U.S. plans to station them in Europe. We call upon the UN and the majority of the states to say no also to such weapons, to demand a ban of chemical weapons and not to allow the further stationing of such weapons on the territory of other states.

GERSTNER ON BLOC COOPERATION, WESTERN CRISIS

DW260941 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Karl-Heinz Gerstner's weekly economic review]

[Text] To begin with I would like to draw attention to a PRAVDA article of last week which outlined CEMA's tasks for the eighties. The article is based on the premise that the dimensions of the economies of the CEMA countries have grown immeasurably and that the division of labor among the socialist countries has become more complicated. A technical and technological reorganization of the entire industry is in progress in all CEMA countries. In view of this rapid development, the previously customary plan coordination is no longer sufficient. The task now is to complement plan harmonization through a coordination of economic policies in general. Closer cooperation within CEMA is required to solve these tasks.

At the 26th CPSU Congress, the proposal was introduced to hold a high-level conference to discuss the problems of further deepening of mutual economic relations. All fraternal parties endorsed this initiative.

In addition the CEMA states cannot ignore the fact that the imperialists are undertaking actions to interfere with the socialist economy. Lately these actions have expanded and become a veritable economic war against the socialist states -- U.S. sanctions and boycotts against exports to socialist countries, a freeze on credits and disturbances at all levels of trade relations.

This economic war is part of the program in the notorious official Washington document on U.S. nuclear warfare plans that was published by THE NEW YORK TIMES in May. This official government document says in part that the United States and its allies will declare economic and technical war on the Soviet Union as a supplement to the military strategy planned for peace times.

This, dear listeners, is very unequivocal. This economic war is in keeping with the overall U.S. strategy which is aimed at confrontation and preparation for war as well as at world domination. Poland is a mere pretext for these sanctions.

In reaction to this the CEMA countries are now moving even closer together. This should be understandable. In this way the CEMA countries are consolidating their technical and eonomic independence from the capitalist West. This does not mean we are striving for autarchy. The CEMA countries continue to regard the development of economic relations with other regions of the world as an important instrument in the service of understanding among the peoples and for the consolidation of world peace.

The sanctions against the socialist countries, dear listeners, are causing the United States itself a lot of grief. The United States has an immense foreign trade deficit. It was as high as 30 billion in late September, which is greater than that of the entire previous year. The United States depends on individual export deals and through its sanctions it is ruining its own economy.

The Reagan administration is waging economic war not only against the socialist countries but also against capitalist countries. The year-long steel war between the United States and the European Community [EC] countries came to an end last week because the EC countries accepted the U.S. demands. They will reduce their steel exports to the United States. This will cost thousands of West European steelworkers their jobs.

Under the conditions of the profound crisis the capitalist countries are in a relentless competition struggle among themselves and against each other. They are trying to solve their problems at each other's expense, the strong countries at the expense of the weak countries. The United States, which is about to lose its leading role in the international economy, makes use of the crudest pressure in this connection to make its partners toe the line.

In this struggle companies are victimized daily. For example, people continue to be dismissed by the AEG corporation. Now Siemens in West Berlin also intends to lay off thousands of workers. The FRG construction industry announced the day before yesterday that another 50,000 construction workers will be unemployed during the winter. The Kolb machinery factory in Cologne has merged with the Fritz Werner machinery factory in West Berlin and two-thirds of the West Berlin workers will lose their jobs. During the first half of the year, 1,600 workers in the FRG furniture industry were dismissed, and 33 percent of the workers in the furniture industry are on short time. Some 90,000 workers in the FRG automobile industry are currently on short time compared with 21,000 last year. The Ruhrkohle corporation last week ordered a compulsory 5-day shutdown for its 126,000 employees.

The people in the West, dear listeners, are mesmerized by the fear for their jobs. Mr Juergen Foerster of Dresden, 97 Parliztstrasse, writes: In your broadcast of 11 July you said that 10.9 million working people in the FRG do not take their annual leave but work without vacation for fear of losing their jobs. I was shocked by this information because in our country something like this is inconceivable. I also discussed the matter with some people I know, and they simply refused to believe me. Perhaps you might provide some more details on this subject.

At the time, dear listeners, I was referring to FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE of 8 June where this information was headlined: Increasing Numbers of People Without Vacation. However, other newspapers, for example DIE WELT and SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG, also wrote commentaries about the millions of people going without any vacation. The figures are based on statistics released by the Federal Labor Office in Nurenberg. The fact that millions of FRG workers do not take any leave is nothing new at all. This also occurred in previous years, only the figures weren't so high. In 1980, for example, 7.2 million people went without vacations. By the way, this is happening in all capitalist countries. Naturally this is ruinous to a man's health as the alarming increase in the number of disability pensioners in the FRG demonstrates. The chairman of the Baden-Wuerttemberg industrial labor union for metalworkers, Fritz Steinkuehler, in a speech in June came out against the large numbers of people giving up vacations. He said that the trade unions cannot tolerate a situation where most workers do not reach the normal retirement age and the rest of them veritably crawl across the retirement age line.

It is only natural, dear listeners, for the question to arise as to why so many workers in the FRG waive their leave. The main reason is their fear of losing their jobs. It is generally known that people do not make use of cures prescribed by doctors and that many people do not take sick leave on doctor's orders simply because they are afraid of losing their jobs.

Just the day before yesterday the West Berlin TAGESSPIEGEL wrote that Hoffmann, president of the Federal Insurance Agency for white collar workers, used extremely harsh words to condemn the landslide decrease in cures. In the area of the Federal Insurance Agency alone cures this year decreased by 230,000. Thus the Federal Insurance Agency had to cancel reservations for 2,800 beds in health resort homes and 3,500 in sanatoriums and clinics. All construction projects at health resorts have been stopped.

The ruling of the FRG labor courts prove how justified the working people's apprehensions are. These courts are repeatedly recognizing illness as a reason for giving notice of dismissal. The Duesseldorf labor court recently confirmed an action by which a worker was dismissed who had been sick 30 days last year and 60 days this year. The labor court ruled that the company could not be expected to employ such a worker.

The letter from Mr Foerster is food for thought. If people refuse to believe you when you talk about millions of people in the FRG giving up their vacations, then we can only conclude that some people here still harbor illusions about life under capitalism. I think we ought to do all we can to show the picture of ordinary capitalism truthfully and without any cosmetics, and to ponder it criticially. All of us probably agree that there is not a single worker in this country who would give up his vacation. Dear listeners, let us properly appreciate our freedom from worry and from fear for our livelihood.

Granted, we also continue to have our everyday problems, but these problems are indeed of an entirely different nature. Mrs Hoffmann of Dresden, 20 (Schedinstrasse), writes: You said on 19 September that the waiting time to have color film developed had been shortened in Dresden. If I heard you correctly, you said 5-6 days. However, this is not true. Two weeks ago we left our color film from this year's vacation at the leading specialized photo shop in Dresden, (Iserfurt) on Altmarkt. We were told that the film would not be ready before Christmas.

It was on the basis of official data, that I gave this information on the occasion of the day of services. I have now checked the state of affairs. In this connection the Dresden Bezirk economic council tells me that the schedules I mentioned are correct for most months of the year. However, in August and September this year the demand for film development leaped upward, creating havoc in the processing plants. The branch knows that there is always a considerably greater demand during the peak season, but this time the demand increased by 120 percent compared with the other months. Many more photographs were taken during the long and sunny summer, and the supply of color film is also better than before.

As soon as they recognized the unusual situation, personnel at the photo shops made every effort to keep delivery schedules as short as possible. Since early August the photo shops have also been working Saturdays, and by the end of November they plan to be back to normal delivery periods. Thus delivery will be made before Christmas.

I believe that we can have understanding for these circumstances. Nevertheless, I think the Dresden services combine, which includes the supply group for photographic work, should have been a bit more careful with its reports on its work results. After all, it was clear from the beginning that the delivery periods could not be 5-6 days in the peak period, even without the unusual increase in demand. It is also anything but pleasant when such incorrect data reach the public on the day of services, of all times. We do like to look at things objectively and critically but also optimistically.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF CUBAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION

Deputy Chairman Received

LD262358 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1456 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Berlin, 26 Oct (ADN) -- On Tuesday Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received Carlos Rafael Rodrigues, member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, who is in the GDR on the occasion of the 11th session of the GDR-Cuba economic commission.

Carlos Rafael Rodrigues conveyed warm and fraternal greetings from Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, which Erich Honecker warmly reciprocated.

The two politicians stated with satisfaction that the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the Republic of Cuba of 31 May 1980 has introduced a new phase in the development of comradely and fraternal relations between the two countries and represents a stable basis for the further deepening of cooperation.

Erich Honecker and Carlos Rodrigues evaluated the results of the 11th meeting of the GDR-Cuban economic commission which laid down further measures for implementing agreements that were conluded on the occasion of a visit by a GDR state and party delegation led by Erich Honecker to Cuba in May 1980.

A focal point was cooperation in the sugar industry and the production and processing of citrus fruit. Further topics under discussion in the economic committee were the GDR's contribution to the development of the ceramics industry in Cuba, the implementation of joint projects in the foodstuffs industry and agriculture, and cooperation in numerous other fields. Favourable results were reached. Continually developing trade is of great benefit to the economies of both countries.

In relation to the planned preparation of a joint long-term program for the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation, it was stated that good progress has been made, allowing for short-term completion of the draft program.

Erich Honecker stressed that revolutionary Cuba, which is subjected to a massive policy of threats and boycott from U.S. imperialism, can rely on the GDR's firm and unreserved solidarity in future too.

Taking part in the meeting in the Central Committee building were Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Dr Gerhard Weiss, member of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. Present on the Cuban side was the extraordinary and plenipotentiary Cuban ambassador to the GDR, Julio Garcia Oliveras.

Honecker Receives Award

LD270012 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1800 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Berlin, 26 Oct (ADN) -- Presenting the Playa Giron Order to Erich Honecker, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez said that the Cuban State Council has awarded this well-earned tribute to Erich Honecker on the occasión of his 70th birthday in honor of "your outstanding antifascist-democratic activities, your work in the construction of the socialist society as the head of party and state in the GDR, in recognition of your personal contribution to the deepening of the friendship and the ties between the peoples, parties, and governments of the Republic of Cuba and the GDR".

Expresses Gratitude

DW262043 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1830 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Statement by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council upon receiving the Playa Giron Order on 26 October at the SED Central Committee building in Berlin -- recorded]

[Text] I consider the great tribute paid to me at the same time as an honor conferred on the work and struggle of the SED and of the people of the GDR. Allow me to reiterate precisely on this occasion the profound friendship which is uniting us with heroic Cuba, the outpost of socialism in America.

Our two countries belong to the world of socialism, freedom and human dignity, a world in which the ideas of victorious October are being implemented. Together with the USSR, the standard bearer of mankind's progress, we are fighting for the happiness and a peaceful future of the peoples.

Dear Comrade Carlos Rodriguez, I ask you to convey to Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party's Central Committee and president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, my cordial thanks for the awarding of the Playa Giron Order. Let me convey on behalf of the SED Central Committee, State Council and Council of Ministers, the most fraternal greetings and best wishes to our loyal combatants, the communists of Cuba and to the entire Cuban people, for the building of socialism. Good luck! [applause]

Cooperation Protocol Signed

LD262322 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1551 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Berlin, 26 Oct (ADN) -- The further deepening of economic relations between the GDR and Cuba was the topic of discussions at the 11th meeting of the Joint Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation of the governments of both countries, which took place from 22-26 October in Berlin. The delegations were headed by Gerhard Weiss, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, deputy chairman of the Cuban Council of State and Council of Ministers.

The delegations praised the good results achieved since the 10th meeting of the economic committee in important fields of economic cooperation. This is true of sugar and citrus fruit production, the ceramics and chemical industry as well as the food industry. The delegations positively assessed the dynamic development of trade in 1981 and 1982. A program for continuing further development and deepening of cooperation is of special importance. A protocol was signed which lays down the tasks for the further deepening of cooperation.

REPORTAGE ON WORKING VISIT OF SEW DELEGATION

Visit to Halle Bezirk

LD261030 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0851 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] [no dateline as received] This morning the West Berlin SEW delegation led by its chairman, Horst Schmitt, began its visit to Halle Bezirk with a cordial meeting with the Secretariat of Halle Bezirk SED Executive Committee. On behalf of the 247,000 communists and of all working people in the bezirk Hans-Joachim Boehme, member of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of the Halle Bezirk SED Executive Committee, expressed his satisfaction at the SEW delegation's visit to the bezirk, which has a rich revolutionary working class tradition. The guests, accompanied by SED Central Committee member Herbert Haeber, familiarized themselves during their friendly meetings with the achievements and efforts of working people in implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress to further strengthen socialism and to safeguard peace.

Party Leaders Hold Talks

LD262316 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1227 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Halle, 26 Oct (ADN) -- The second day of the SEW Executive Committee friendship delegation led by SEW Chairman Horst Schmitt began on Tuesday morning with a cordial meeting with the SED Executive Committee in Halle Bezirk. During a lively discussion Hans-Joachim Boehme, member of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of the SED Bezirk Executive Committee expressed his conviction that the talks will help to strengthen the traditional militant ties between the two parties.

In outlining the structural set-up of the bezirk and the output capacity of the chemical industry, lignite works, metallurgy and engineering combines, Hans-Joachim Boehme pointed to the broad range of initiatives of the Leuna workers, Mansfeld workers and scientists in carrying out effectively the main task in the unity of economic and social policy for the people's welfare. The guideline in this was the party's economic strategy, the implementation of which can be seen by the guests in numerous meetings with workers, he said. In this connection he indicated the use made of microelectronics and robot technology in further improving working and living conditions. The delegation was also interested in discussion of the implementation of the housing program in the bezirk where a total of 142,000 apartments were built or modernized between 1971-1980. This meant that living conditions improved for one in four inhabitants.

Horst Schmitt expressed his warm thanks for the friendly welcome. He expressed his satisfaction that the SED is implementing the decisions of the 10th party congress in a uniform and cohesive way. Referring to the increase in tension in the international situation, he paid tribute to the great achievements of the working people in the GDR and Halle Bezirk. "They are important in the further strengthening of the GDR, and thus of the whole socialist community of states, as the most important force in the worldwide confrontation over peace and war," Horst Schmitt said.

The SEW chairman informed his hosts of current aspects of the party's struggle to implement the decisions of the Sixth SEW Congress. With reference to the situation in West Berlin and the position of the working people, Horst Schmitt pointed to the activities undertaken by the party in conjunction with democratic and progressive forces to counter arbitrary actions by employers and social service cuts. In this connection reference was made to the growing solidarity with AEG employees in their struggle to retain their jobs. The SEW strongly supports citizens' actions against building and property speculation and for different living conditions.

Horst Schmidt reported on SEW's struggle against the policy of arms escalation and confrontation pursued by the most aggressive imperialist circles, in particular the United States. In West Berlin, too, the peace movement against the Brussels missiles decision has become an influential and stable element. He said that 180 different organizations, parties, trade unions, church circles, youth representatives and other associations will unite in the most important issue of the present day, the struggle for safeguarding peace, despite differing political and ideological attitudes.

CHRISTIANS CALLED IN TO FIGHT ANTICOMMUNISM

DW260829 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 0700 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Pastor Ilsegret Fink commentary]

[Text] The names of Dietrich Bonhoeffer, Paul Schneider and Martin Niemoller have become for us a symbol of the small group of Christians who as early as 1934 denounced the misuse of the Christian faith by German fascism. In doing so, however, they were in opposition to the majority of evangelical Christians who wanted to be politically neutral. They were particularly opposed to those who supported Hitler in the name of God. Paul Schneider and Dietrich Bonhoeffer had to seal their experience of resistance and religious surrender with death in a concentration camp.

Following liberation from fascism, the professing church and this minority of courageous people with their warning, who were acting on behalf of all Christians in Germany, formulated a public confession of guilt because they viewed their inadequate protest against the murders as a betrayal of God and the people. In view of the devastation and immense misery, they accused themselves of not having fully recognized the danger and of having therefore failed to more fervently mobilize Christians against fascism.

However, neither this confession of guilt nor the Darmstadt statement by the Reich Council of Brotherhood [Reichsbruderrat] in 1947 became the yardstick for new Christian assessment of war and peace, of bourgeois morality and exploitation, and of socialism and communism. The undisguised anticommunism which manifested itself in the approval by the Evangelical Church Elders' Council [Vertrauensrat] of Hitler's war against the Soviet Union regrettably became part of many Christians' creed. The Christian image of communism as an enemy had been described as early as 1849 by no less than Johann Hinrich Wichern who said that communism is a systematization . of wordly desires which dares to justify them and their inherent consequences [words indistinct] to God and then tries to ruin mankind's old order through the impact of Godlessness and immorality so as to create an allegedly new and better world.

Didn't this hostile image determine the Christian assessment of the October Revolution and consequently also prevent most Christians from realizing that Hitler's crusade against Moscow was godless? A decade later this prejudice was again fatally useful in declaring NATO's armament as a firm bastion against the old evil enemy in Moscow. What is important is not Christian morality, but the differentiation between spiritual approaches with biblical accuracy. Because it is not the paradise that matters but the kingdom of heaven where peace is the laboriously reaped fruit of justice, the Bible rarely talks about the injustice of others.

The pious believe that whoever oppresses the poor commits blasphemy. What are the dimensions of blasphemy that have been reached by the economic system which keeps the so-called Christian occident prosperous and spends 550 billion annually on arms for its so-called security? However, of the 800 million people under this protection, including Christians, who live in total poverty, up to 15,000 people die of starvation every day. This system protects people against communism but not against starvation.

In view of this experience, the [word indistinct] of the Reformed League [Reformierter Bund] in the FRG appealed to the public with a sensational courageous statement in June this year. In a clear statement of faith, Christians are assigned their place in the peace movement. It says that the war that allegedly is to be prevented by armament has been taking place for a long time. It is cynical to say that rearmament has maintained peace for us in Europe since the end of World War II. The horrors of mass starvation in the Third World over a single decade already outweighs all atrocities committed by men in the two world wars in the first half of our century. Thus, not only does the possible use of nuclear weapons mean homicide, but the production and acquisition of such weapons creates conditions for the annihilation of innumerable people. It is compatible with Christianity to hold a standpoint which justifies, minimizes or expresses indifference regarding this issue which is a deadly sin -- a sin causing the death of many people.

The statement also says that faith in Christ is incompatible with all hostility among men which threatens life and with all ideological images of the enemy by which the greatest unrestrained rearmament ever has been justified. What can Christians do? They can get together and jointly ask how the phenomenon of anticommunism can be recognized and the possibilities of overcoming it found in basic Christian tradition.

This subject was discussed by the Netherlands ecumenic community in the GDR on the occasion of its 33d anniversary. This community was founded on the basis of its clear antifascist tradition. They all are aware that the world will continue to exist only if Christians also take a clear position against anticommunism. Participants and experts from the GDR, the Netherlands and the CSSR discussed problems related to the economic (?exclusion) of anticommunism for the GDR, anticommunism as an instrument of the bourgeois society and anticommunism within the church. The discussions were aimed at the mutual encouragement to overcome anticommunism by Christians.

Every Christian can contribute greatly to the preservation and protection of mankind against a nuclear inferno by supporting -- based on his hope for resurrection -- justice, especially when it is represented by communists. Based on this very hope for resurrection Christians have the obligation to be critical wherever the name of God is misused and the allegedly Christian occident, which exploits and causes starvation in other countries, [words indistinct] the socialist camp. The work of justice will be peace and the fruit of justice will be security forever. That's what the Bible says.

EXPERT VIEWS RECULTIVATION OF COAL FIELDS

DW261005 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 24 Oct 82

[From Inge Uesseler's mailbag program]

[Text] Let us continue our mailbag program with the question of Dietmar Bienert and the answer to this question given by Helmut Hirth of the GDR radio desk for agricultural policy.

Under the heading "Matter Concerning All -- Protection and Effective Use of the Soil" NEUES DEUTSCHLAND on 4 May 1981 wrote about a new ordinance. Our listener from Schneeberg obviously saved that article because he refers to it and writes: Good and sensible contemplations about handling each square meter of soil carefully are one aspect, but how is this compatible with the opening of new strip mines, for instance? This is anything but careful handling of agricultural area, or is it? What about it, Helmut Hirth?

Well, it is a fact that during coal mining the agricultural area, too, is eaten up by the buckets of the excavators. The 32 strip mines from which we obtain the energy that is vitally necessary for our national economy, claim as much as 2,500 to 3,000 hectares of land each year. Crops and fodder for the supply of our large livestock holdings grow on at least 50 percent of the area and at least 50 percent of the coal is under fertile ground.

Compared with the rather limited agricultural area -- all the peasants have is 6.3 million hectares -- it is quite a bit of soil which we temporarily lose there. I am stressing the work temporarily, because the times of the so-called lunar-type scarred surface is increasingly becoming past history.

As early as in the prospecting phase, geologists look into the possibilities of future recultivation of mined coalfields. The soil is returned to the plow relatively soon. This is covered by highly effective laws and regulations. Our biggest national treasure is in good hands indeed.

Let us make it even plainer: During the past 16 years, 36,800 hectares were recultivated in the GDR and grain, potatoes and other crops are growing again on 92 percent of the areas used during that period. More than 20,000 hectares of forest were reclaimed through the reforestation of strip mine dumps. In leftover holes, industry-like fishbreeding is done and lakes with bathing beaches close-by recreation centers have become popular.

Miners, peasants, geologists, project planners and scientists jointly concern themselves with each hectare of land and think of the post-coal time even prior to the opening of a strip mine.

By now we must move between four and six times as much overburden and between six and eight times as much water as we extract coal. If the peasants of our country can claim their soil again relatively soon after the mining, then this testifies to the effectiveness of the state's help and support, to the fact that in our country coal mining and recultivation are inseparable.

U.S. TRADE DELEGATION SIGNS PROTOCOL IN BUDAPEST

LD262252 Budapest MTI in English 1729 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Budapest, October 26 (MTI) -- The Hungarian-American economic and commercial inter-governmental joint commission held its 4th session in Budapest on October 25-26. At talks the two delegations stated that the value of goods exchange between the two countries lags behind the possibilities. (Total turnover in 1981 was worth some 380 million dollars.) The sides agreed that in the difficult world economic conditions, both sides have to pay particular attention to regulating and supporting commerce. Importance was also given to strengthening and assisting long-range cooperation between the companies of the two countries, for which organizations of both countries are to provide every possible assistance. Besides Hungarian food and light industrial products already sold on American markets, special emphasis was placed on developing machine industrial commerce, where there is a greater chance of cooperation.

The protocol was signed by Istvan Torok, Hungarian undersecretary of state for foreign trade,and Raymond J. Waldmann, assistant secretary for commerce.

The leader of the American delegation met Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers. At talks they reviewed topical questions of the two countries' economic relations. The American assistant secretary for commerce met Peter Veress, Hungarian minister of foreign trade, Karoly Szarka, deputy foreign minister, Janos Fekete, first vice-president of the Hungarian National Bank. Also present at the talks was Harry E. Bergold, ambassador of the United States of America to Hungary.

LOSONCZI TO VISIT KUWAIT IN 'NEAR FUTURE'

LD221810 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, will pay an official, friendly visit to Kuwait in the near future at the invitation of the amir of the State of Kuwait.

CONTROL COMMISSION DELEGATION VISITS VIETNAM

LD251208 Budapest MTI in English 1024 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Budapest, October 25 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Hungarian Central People's Control Commission, led by Chairman Jozsef Szakali, undersecretary of state, has paid a friendly visit to Hanoi, Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh City on the invitation of Bui Quang Tao, chairman of the Government Inspectorate of Vietnam. The delegation met To Huu, member of the Political Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and deputy prime minister. The delegation returned on Sunday.

MTI REPORTS TALKS IN MOSCOW BY MSZMP'S VARKONYI

LD231316 Budapest MTI in English 1018 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Budapest, October 22 (MTI) -- Peter Varkony, HSWP Central Committee secretary, who had paid a three-day visit to Moscow on the invitation of the CPSU CC, returned Friday.

In Moscow, Peter Varkony met Boris Ponamarev, candidate member of the Political Committee and secretary of the CPSU CC, Secretary Konstantin Rusakov. They exchanged views on the development of inter-party relations, and on timely questions of the world situation and the international communist and workers' movement. The talks, marked by cordial and friendly atmosphere and the full identity of views, were attended by Sandor Ronai, Hungary's ambassador to Moscow, Geza Kotai, deputy head of the HSWP's Foreign Affairs Department. and Gennadiy Kiszelyov, deputy head of department in the CPSU CC.

SED WORKERS' MILITIA DELEGATION ARRIVES 25 OCT

LD261102 Budapest MTI in English 1010 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Budapest, October 25 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, led by Brigadier General Fritz Renckwitz, deputy head of department at the Central Committee, arrived Monday in Hungary on the invitation of Sandor Borbely, national commander of the Hungarian Workers' Militia. The delegation, including leaders of the GDR's Workers' Militia, is to study the party's setting of guidelines, the aims, work and supply of the Hungarian Workers' Militia. Sandor Borbely informed the delegation on the work of the militia.

VALOSAG REVIEWS BOOK 'DISCOURSE ON TRANSYLVANIA'

LD261208 Budapest MTI in English 1038 GMT 26 Oct 82

["On a Strange Book" -- MTI headline; all quotation marks as received]

[Text] Budapest, October 26 (MTI) -- The October issue of "VALOSAG," journal of the society for the dissemination of knowledge, carries an 11-page article, "On a Strange Book," by writer Gyorgy Szaraz on a book by Ion Lancranjan, published in Bucharest this April. A collection of four essays, the book carries the title of one: "Cuvint Despre Transilvania" (Discourse on Transylvania). Szaraz analyses this essay, and writes in the spirit of a statement Lancranjan made before the book's publication. Lancranjan said: "...in this book I am speaking in the spirit of neighbourliness and fraternity within the country. Neighbourliness and fraternity can exist only where respect and esteem are mutual and where truth and justice are recognized."

In his introduction Szaraz writes: "The book has also roused interest on this side of the border. Some of the statements have caused consternation and uneasiness in Hungary and other statements provoked sensation-hungry interest elsewhere. That is why we consider a response justified.

It is not surprising that the essay contains both myth and reality. Transylvania's eventual and tragic past has always been fertile soil for the romantic and for myths. "But Lancranjan states that he strives to avoid 'the pitfalls of exaggeration,' and idealization is the last thing he wishes to do. He adds, however, that self-restraint is by no means identical with 'false internationalism' or 'neo-cosmopolitism.' He is careful not to gratify 'the low scum at home or abroad.' (...) 'An obscure passage speaks of the 'sophisticated and misleading forms' of a 'new irredentism,' which 'is rekindling old animosities, serving imperialism and harming both the Romanians and other people in Romania."

Gyorgy Szaraz writes: "Lancranjan states that 'despite social and political differences, the time is somewhat similar to post-World War I period, especially the period after 1930. Then there were almost the same absurd slogans and Transylvania was a constant source of controversy.' To make his point clearer, Lancranjan admits: '...the political system of today's Hungary is fundamentally different from that of the past. Contemporary Hungary is socialist, just like Romania.' Lancranjan adds: 'That is the very reason why a statement, made in Budapest in 1966 at an important forum, is so strange: 'The treaty of Trianon was an imperialist dictate which dismembered Hungary and gave Transylvania to Romania.'

"'...this completely unjust and more than groundless opinion was once again voiced by the same speaker during the Helsinki conference as follows: 'In this century, after so much useless sacrifice in World War I, the territory of defeated Hungary was reduced to a third of what it used to be.' The statement refers not only to Romania but also other countries. No mention is made of the fact that Hungary -- 'great Hungary' or 'Hungary of 1,000 years' -- ruled in the course of its history alien territories, whose peoples -- Romanians, Slovaks, Croatians and Czechs -- outnumbered Hungarians.'"

The Hungarian speaker referred to is Janos Kadar, first secretary of the CC of the HSWP -- which can be found out only from the reference to the Helsinki conference.

After checking the press coverage of events of 1966, Szaraz concludes that the first quotation is non-existent and the second is out of context. The "important forum" mentioned in connection with the first quotation is supposed to be the 9th Congress of HSWP. Janos Kadar then made the following statement: "Nationalism and chauvinism are not unknown in Hungary. For centuries our country and people were oppressed by aliens, and the Hungarian ruling class oppressed the national minorities living in this country. The post-World War I imperialist dictate of Trianon served as a pretext for the ruling classes to whip up nationalist and chauvinist passions and the hatred of neighbouring peoples."

The second quote, in its context of the Helsinki conference, is as follows: "We are participating in this historic conference as delegates of the Hungarian people who, after founding their state, has been living where Danube and Tisza flow, in the centre of Europe, for 1,100 years. Consequently, our past and future are one with the lot of the peoples of the region. We are convinced that the supreme desire of all the people of Europe is peace. The Hungarian people particularly desire peace as they for centuries lived at the crossroads of passages of armies, and made immense sacrifice for survival and the defence of their state against destruction. In this century, after so much useless sacrifice in World War I, the territory of defeated Hungary was reduced to a third of what it used to be. In World War II, blood was shed on the wrong side, which is the responsibility of the leaders of the time. Hungary lost 8 percent of its adult population and the country was ruined. We have learnt from the past. Everybody can understand that for the Hungarian People's Republic peace, security, friendship and cooperation of the peoples of Europe are not merely words, but a long-term policy, based on firm principles and profound historical experience."

The "VALOSAG" article continues: "Janos Kadar did indeed say that the treaty of Trianon was a dictate. There is no reason to disagree with Lenin, who described the peace treaties of Versailles as an exercise of brute force. In Helsinki Janos Kadar discussed other matters, matters Lancranjan has overlooked. 'The observance and implementation of principles that guide inter-state relations -- such as, sovereign equality, renunciation of the use of force, the inviolability of frontiers, and the other basic principles -- comply with the interests of the participating 35 states and guarantee peace. If they are honoured, there will be no more war and armed conflicts on this continent. The Hungarian People's Republic is ready to consistently observe these principles.'"

Szaraz continues: "Before analysing Lancranjan's essay, let us make it clear that adequate knowledge of the historical past and the responsible recalling of facts fall short of a programme of action. However, an arbitrary interpretation of history, the confusion of facts and myths and the lending of topical significance to historical facts in a distorted manner are dangerous even if they are not followed by a plan of action."

Gyorgy Szaraz mentions the well-known fact that "there is disagreement between Romanian and Hungarian interpretations of history over some points. These interpretations have been expressed in various scholarly publications and conference debates, and have found their way even to works of popular science. However, the contentious issues demand a scholarly approach, and they are therefore the job of scholars. (...) Historical consciousness is an important component of national self-knowledge and socialist patriotism and in that sense is part of politics. But is it wise to make scholarship the servant "of over-emphasized politics like Middle Ages theologians?"

Lancranjan discusses the number of Hungarians who founded Hungary, how Transylvania was "colonized" after the Tartar invasion (1241) by sending in Saxons and (?settlers), and states that the "massive penetration of the Hungarian component" took place only after Mohacs (1526). He describes the Hungarians as "newcomers," who expropriated the lands of Romanians, and who "robbed the Romanians of their gentry leaders by conversion and the undermining of their national characteristics."

In answer to what Lancranjan described as colonization, Szaraz writes that "since the Hungarians and other ethnic groups were not numerous enough to populate the territory within the boundaries of the (Hungarian) state of the Middle Ages, it was necessary to pursue a policy of settlements." However, "the Saxons and Italians were not granted privileges according to nationality but according to their profession as craftsmen or merchants. When the Kenez, the leader of Romanian settlers who came from Wallachia, received land from the king near Hunedoara (Hunyad), he was treated as a settler with full rights and not as a representative of an oppressed minority. The people who followed him were excluded from certain rights just like the Slav or Hungarian serfs. Opposition to Vienna did not make noblemen of the 18th century popular-national heroes, and the fact that they were overlords did not make them narrowly nationalistic and neither did they undermine the national character of other people. Documents of the Middle Ages prove that Romanians who fled poverty in Moldavia or Wallachia and came to Hungary were welcome because they were content with less. Lancranjan writes that "for a long time Romanians were barred from the towns," which is a cause for indignation. But he fails to mention that Hungarians were not allowed to settle in Saxon towns..."

Lancranjan describes the period of dual monarchy (1867-1918) as the "well-known cruellest period" of Hungarian nationalities policy. "In that he is right," Szaraz writes. "However, Lancranjan states that then the 'centuries of aggression' assumed such a dimension that the policy of the annihilation of all 'alien elements' was unleashed.'" Szaraz does not attempt to defend the evil nationalities policy of the era, but points out that the term annihilation brings to mind the massacre of Armenians or Indians, which took place at the time. Ethnic minorities were not the only victims of the oppressive regime. Statistics on the agricultural population of historical Hungary show that farmhands and day-laboures accounted for 48.4 per cent of the Hungarians, while the figure was 33.6 for Slovaks and 31.5 for Romanians. (...) Lancranjan complains of pressure on Romanians to emigrate to America. Evidently, Szaraz points out, Lancranjan has not taken the trouble to look at the relevant statistics. The rate of emigation was the highest among Slovaks, followed by Hungarians. The figure for Romanians is the lowest.

"Small wonder, Lancranjan describes the fact that the kingdom of Romania was waging an imperialistic war between 1916 and 1918 as a tenet, "repeated for long years in contradiction to reality and in a quasi-scientific way,' and even one 'alleged to be Marxist.' His essay," Szaraz says "suggests the idea that in World War I, tsarist Russia allied the Hapsburg monarchy to dismember Romania."

"Lancranjan writes that the tsarist regime wanted to sieze 'Moldavia as far as the Carpathian Mountains.' While Austria-Hungary was supposed to get Transylvania and Banat (sic) and also Oltenia and Muntenia. Is it worthwhile repeating that World War I was fought for imperialist aims on both sides? Should I add what Lancranjan knows just as well as I: That tsarist Russia was at war with the Hapsburg monarchy and, instead of claiming territories from Romania, it promised Romania territories in the secret treaty of August 16, 1916? Romania was, in fact, promised not only Transylvania but also the whole of Hungarian Trans-Tisza and the Serbian-populated areas of Voivodina. Need I add that when there was another turn of events, the royal government voluntarily offered to start an intervention against the Soviets in January 1919 for the sake of 'universal civilization' and, obviously, in the hope of getting Russian territories. Lancranjan seems to be somewhat biased in favour of the kingdom of Romania..."

"I have no right to speak on behalf of the Hungarian national minority of Romania, neither do I see it necessary. However, the political aspect of Lancranjan's historical argumentation becomes crystal-clear when he discusses problems of nationalities. He says, for example: '...The situation of Transylvania's Romanians under Hungarian and Austrian occupation cannot be described as identical with the situation of Romania's Hungarians after the union and, naturally, today. The 'minority lot' of Transylvania's Hungarians started -- not as it was and is stated -- after the union of 1918, but much earlier, when they came here to Transylvania to find here a native majority population... Identification of the present with the past leads to false and provocative conclusions:

If the situation of Transylvania's Romanians under foreign occupation was identical with the situation of Hungarians in Transylvania after 1918 (that is, Romania), it means that the Hungarians of the post-1918 period (and today) have the right to struggle for the separation of Transylvania from Romania.'"

Szaraz also quotes: "If a Romanian citizen persecutes another person of different nationality, he is acting in contravention of the fundamental laws of the country and against hallowed traditions, is trampling on humanity and excluding himself from personal fulfillment. Naturally, the same happens when a Hungarian, German or Jewish citizen comes into conflict with another only because he is a Romanian loving his country. Here, however, there are further complications for such conduct supposes hostility and the defamation of the country where you live and work.

"In the first quoatation Lancranjan did what I would not do: With regard to the nationality policy, he identified old and contemporary Romania. Lancranjan states that, if a Hungarian of Romania condemns both the nationalities policy of Austria-Hungary and the kingdom of Romania, his identification of the two is tantamount to a crime against the state. The second quotation is just as astonishing: A Romanian citizen who shows intolerance of a member of national minority is guilty of an ethical offence, but if a Romanian citizen who belongs to an ethnic minority dares to criticize the views of a patriotic Romanian -- perhaps, Lancranjan? -- he is guilty of the crime of high treason..."

"What Lancranjan stands for should be superseded as soon as possible. (...) He states that Transylvania can never become a 'Switzerland of cantons' for 'such an ideal can be wished for only by people who have committed themselves to unrest and aggression.' When writing what follows I am thinking not only of Transylvania: The cantons of Switzerland have never been the dream of trouble-makers. Provided it is a symbol -- and Lancranjan mentions it as such, I suppose -- it symbolizes the peace of races, instead of hostility. That he does not regard Switzerland as an ideal is understandable. However, I am afraid that for him Socialist Romania is not an ideal, either. Looking at his essay as a whole, all I can ascertain is that his ideal is an ethnocratic state, where power is vested not in the unity of demos, the sum total of classes and races, but rather the unity of ethnos, the 'race of one blood,' where the stain, the alien, is unwelcome."

BRIEFS

NEW NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR -- Council of Ministers Chairman Gyorgy Lazar and National Assembly President Antal Apro have received for an introductory visit Eva Conrado Flores, ambassador of the Republic of Nicaragua. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 15 Oct 82 p 8 AU]

DEPARTING NETHERLANDS AMBASSADOR -- Presidential Council Chairman Pal Losonczi has received for a farewell visit Frits Kupers, ambassador of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, who has departed permanently from Budapest. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 19 Oct 82 p 8 AU]

PROSECUTOR GENERAL'S SEJM SPEECH 26 OCTOBER

LD261824 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1608 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Report by Franciszek Rusek, Polish People's Republic prosecutor general, at 26 October Sejm session -- recorded]

[Text] Citizen speaker. May it please the House. Observance of the law is one of the fundamental principles of the political system of the Polish People's Republic as a socialist state. It is a fundamental element of the correct and comprehensive development of the state. It is always the subject of particular public interest and, in broad social perception, it is connected with the principle of social justice. The shaping of the country's sociopolitical atmosphere, the state of social discipline, respect for law and attitudes toward organs of state authorities are to a large extent determined by the method in which this principle is implemented in practice. That is why it is necessary continuously to undertake activities to ensure the correct practice of the principle of law observance in the state. That is why various activities by antisocialist forces in the country and by foreign subversion centers are constantly undermining this principle. A particular intensification of the activities of these forces and centers is taking place at present as an expression of the increasingly more acute struggle by imperialist forces against countries of the socialist community. In this context Poland is particularly the subject of attacks.

During recent years antisocialist forces and subversive centers, taking advantage of working class dissatisfaction with a growing socioeconomic crisis which was caused by deformations in the governing of the state in the 70's have intensified their activities by disregarding law and order. Public calls for disobedience of the legal authorities were the order of the day, and this brutal pressure aimed against the functioning of state organs has not omitted the prosecutor's office. Many prosecutors who were fulfilling their official duties concerning the prosecution of offenses were subjected to threats and slander along with their families. They were forced, through blackmail or threats of strikes or protest actions, to pass decisions lifting arrests, not carrying out penal proceedings or discontinuing proceedings already in progress. Using mental terror, the stances of witnesses and experts were influenced and people refused to appear when asked to by the milita or the prosecutor's office, thus making it impossible to carry out penal proceedings. In certain circles of the community this created the conviction that certain activities, even the most drastic and illegal, could be carried out with impunity.

In these conditions restoration of law observance and of law and order in the protection of the state and citizens' safety became one of the principal requirements of the raison d'etat. This aim was served by the introduction of martial law which has halted the process of decay in the state and has put an end to anarchy. Martial law has prevented the incalculable effects of a confrontation; it was the highest necessity of the socialist state and the nation. Martial law was introduced in an extraordinary situation, and therefore also extraordinary means have been undertaken, in particular through the introduction of summary procedure in some kinds of penal cases, through the internment of persons whose activity would threaten state security and others.

At the same time, despite the introduction of martial law rigors, over 5,500 persons have benefited from the decree on abolition which exempted activities prior to 13 December 1981 from penal accountability in defined kinds of cases. Hence conditions were created for these persons which allowed return to normal life and work.

The introduction of martial law has not deleted, limited or stopped the process of renewal. As is generally known, only the introduction of martial law, by putting an end to anarchy, permitted the program of socialist renewal to be consistently and systematically put into practice without the deforming pressure of forces hostile to our sociolegal order (?and) to our system. During the period of martial law, on the initiative of the Military Council of National Salvation, a number of new legislative solutions were undertaken which aimed at removing sources of tensions and conflict.

The trade unions act passed at the previous Sejm session, deserves particular attention. This act has created for working people broad possibilities for exerting influence on the creation and observance of the law, through voicing opinions on draft bills, through the participation of trade unions in the work of Sejm commissions, and through the right of putting forward motions for introducing or changing regulations concerning the interests of working people and their families.

Prosecuting bodies see the trade union movement, which is being reborn, and employees' self-managements as an ally in the struggle to introduce order in our Polish homeland; these bodies declare their readiness to cooperate and count on their active support.

The vast majority of the working world received the new trade union act with proper understanding and sense of realism. However, in some factories work stoppages and demonstrations against the adopted bill, inspired by foreign and domestic subversion centers, have occurred.

These were supported by only part of the workforce. All the same, [word indistinct] in the organization of labor, as well as disruptions in production, have occurred, thus creating an atmosphere of tension.

In this connection I would like to state that all actions of this kind are at variance with the binding law and their perpetrators will suffer legal consequences. At the current meeting the esteemed House will deliberate draft bills about procedures in cases involving juveniles, combatting alcoholism and procedures against persons shirking work. These bills will also be of great importance for the consolidation of the rule of law in our country.

The draft bills are based on creating a more coherent legal system that would provide a foundation for rational action on the part of state organs and for social undertakings aimed at eliminating phenomena hampering the correct progress of social life. The symptoms of social pathology, such as a parasitic way of life, alcoholism, and demoralization of juveniles, flagrantly infringe upon the principles of social coexistence. A clear link exists between the abuse of alcohol and the incidence of dangerous criminal offences. For instance, in 1981 more than 80 percent of those responsible for murders, brawls, beatings, robberies, rapes and hooliganism against militia functionaries acted under the influence of alcohol.

Parasitism too is closely linked with the commitment of offenses. In 1981 persons not working anywhere and not studying constituted 25 percent of the perpetrators of all offenses. In some categories, above all dangerous crimes such as robbery, burglary and ordinary theft of private property, the percentage of perpetrators who were not working or studying is much higher.

It is not the numerical participation of parasites in crime that determines the damaging nature of this phenomenon, but the fact that they are committing offences and often turning this into a regular source of income and demonstrating contempt for honest work. Also, as regards the combatting of drug abuse, it was necessary to embark on concrete actions designed to seize the source of crime.

The Sejm's passing these acts will undoubtedly contribute to more effectively combatting the most dangerous signs of social pathology, thereby exerting a positive influence on the further strangthening of law and order. Within the framework of tidying up the legal system, a series of superfluous regulations have been repealed, particularly about 5,000 ministerial acts. A determined struggle has been waged against unnecessary formalism in administration, which torments the citizen. Many measures have been undertaken to raise the standard of administration. The act on state employees, recently passed by the esteemed House, should be a great help in this sphere. Positive results in strengthening law abidance have been achieved by the activity of military operational groups, which have contributed to revealing and liquidating many irregularities in administration and various cells of economic management. They have smashed a series of criminal connections and made the guilty answerable.

All these undertakings, which have an important influence on strengthening respect for the law, do not, however, settle all the problems linked with this. The extraordinary measures of the state of martial law and the new regulation of the law only create favorable conditions for undertaking systematic and comprehensive measures to strengthen socialist law abidance.

If the introduction of martial law put an end to anarchy and means no return to the practices of before 13 December 1981, then the way and style of exerting authority since 13 December shows how very seriously the statement is already being treated and that there can be no return to the practices of before August 1980. At the same time, however, it is known that elements hostile to socialism, counterrevolutionary elements, have not come to terms with their final defeat. They organize occurrences, bringing social danger on a scale that we have no right to make light of. The vital necessity of using direct force arises frequently and with regrettable results. The inspirers, organizers and perpetrators must attribute responsibility for this course of events to themselves. The chamber has twice had the opportunity to acquaint itself with the state of security and public order.

Speeches by the minister of the interior have illuminated this situation from all sides. This permits me to merely draw attention to the fact that the organs of the Military Prosecutor's Office are examining with all attention the circumstances in which direct coercion was applied, from the point of view both of legality and of the expedience of the use of direct coercion. This practice will be continued. We are committed to this by the law. It lies in the best-conceived interests of everyone.

May it please the House. Martial law has also created the conditions for a full implementation of the principle that everyone is equal before the law. An elequent example of its application is the consistency with which the cases of persons who in the past held responsible state and party functions and exploited their posts for material and personal gain are being prosecuted. Among the preliminary proceedings initiated up to the end of last year against persons holding leading posts, proceedings have been completed with regard to 263 persons, acts of indictment have been filed against 222 persons, and in the cases of 38 persons the proceedings have been dropped. It turned out that a certain number of the charges were not confirmed and that some of them were merely intended to undermine the prestige of people holding responsible functions in state and party organs. The courts have already examined most cases in which we filed charges. The penalties pronounced obviously vary and depend on the degree of social danger of the deeds.

Several persons have had severe penalties meted out to them, ranging from (?7) to even 10 years deprivation of freedom. The initiating of investigations even into persons who hold the highest state and party functions cements in the consciousness of all citizens the conviction that everyone will bear responsibility for his deeds, regardless of the position he occupies or the function he exercises, that the law is the same for everyone and makes no provisions for exceptions and that in cases in which it is violated, responsibility before the law is inevitable. The conclusion of these cases and the setting up of the State Tribunal to try persons who occupy the highest state functions and to make them face constitutional responsibility for having contributed to bringing about the social and economic crisis constitutes a further telling confirmation of the implementation of the announcement contained in the Military Council of National Salvation proclamation of 13 December 1981, that we will consistently cleanse Polish life of evil, irrespective of its source.

The trial of the leaders of the illegal organization called the Confederation for an Independant Poland [KPN], for activity based on making preparations for the violent overthrow of the Polish People's Republic, has been completed. The Supreme Military Prosecutor's Office, acting in concert with the Ministry of the Interior, is at present engaged in conducting an investigation into the leaders of another illegal organization, KSS-KOR, [Social Self-Defense Committee] who allowed themselves to carry on similar activities aimed against the (? state).

Criminality constitutes a serious threat to the rule of law and order. During the three quarters of the current year 293,000 ascertained crimes have been recorded in Poland, of which 211,000 were of a criminal nature and 63,000 were economic crimes.

The largest group of offenses consists of theft of private property, burglary of private property, burglary of public property and seizure of public property. Vigorous actions of the militia and the prosecutor are being mounted against this crime, which is aimed directly at citizens' assets. We want to assure for every citizen personal safety at home, in the streets and at the work place. For this purpose we are constantly undertaking appropriate actions.

Citizens' observance of law and order is the basic condition for the proper functioning of the state. Working people want their lives, health and property to be effectively protected by the organs of the state, so as to enable them to live and work in conditions of peace, so that their rights and vital interests are not infringed upon, and so that the principles of social justice become a reality of everyday life.

Crime is against the interests of working people and their rights; it offends their sense of justice. That is why the prosecutor is engaged in energetic action designed to consolidate the rule of law, by improving the prosecution and combatting of crime.

This is imperative, not only because the phenomena of economic destabilization and conditions of social tension constitute a fertile ground in which crime gains momentum, but also because precisely in such a situation the citizens of our country expect quite rightly that the prosecutor implements a more effective protection of their private and social interests.

We must cope with the new phenomena created by the difficult market situation, supply shortages and rationing. We consider that the most effective measure in this respect is the strengthening of the conviction that crime does not pay due to the inevitability of the crime being brought to light and the perpetrator being exposed, followed by his exemplary punishment.

Sanctions are effective when they are inevitable and do not miss anyone to whom they should apply. In the struggle against crime we in the prosecutor's office practice such directions and forms of action which should ensure the effectiveness of prosecution, and a legal assessment of the act in line with the nature of the offense and the degree of its social dangers as well as the application of proper means of repression concerning the offender.

The process of prosecution and repression is directed above all against persons who through their activities plot against the foundations of the state system, against the organs of power, against the alliance between the Polish People's Republic and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, against the perpetrators of the most dangerous offenses against life and health as well as against the property of citizens, against perpetrators of the theft of public assets, bribe-takers, speculators, and those responsible for bad management and squandering.

As regards the perpetrators of these misdemeanors, above all the organizers and initiators of criminal activities, we apply increased responsibility, as envisaged in the penal code regulations of the state of martial law. These rigors are not applied to others (?who break) the law, particularly young people, and those who have submitted to hostile inspiration. More lenient measures are applied. They are released after a talk and the case is sent to a magistrate's court. An illustration of this practice is the data concerning the application of summary procedure: In the period from the introduction of martial law to 22 October this year the organs of the General and Military Prosecutor's Office have applied summary procedure in penal cases against 11,980 persons. Only 2,368 people came before the court for committing crimes of a political nature as envisaged in the decree on martial law. On the other hand, the great majority, 9,612 people or 80 percent of those heard under summary procedure came before the court for serious criminal misdemeanors, including striking at the interest of the citizen.

The prosecutors, however, departed from summary procedure in the cases of 3,316 persons, recognizing that there was no necessity to apply the [word indistinct] rigors of this procedure. The rigors characterizing summary procedure do not rule out [word indistinct] guarantees of observing law and order in penal procedure. The activities of the prosecutors are constantly accompanied by concern for the justification of investigations and inquiries, the efficient course and high standard of procedures, the observance of the powers of those participating in procedures, the justification of the substantial decisions concluding procedures and the accuracy of court judgements. In the course of penal procedure the organs of the prosecutor's office use the legal means available to them to implement the principle that the perpetrators of attacks on social property must not be allowed to enjoy the fruits of the crime. This finds expression in propositions for property punishments and compensatory claims on the property of persons suspected of appropriating social property, prosecutors' exerting influence to improve the work of executive organs and inspiring perpetrators to voluntarily repair damage done to social property.

More than in previous years the prosecuting bodies are using legal means to deprive the perpetrators of benefits derived from such offences as bribery, bought favoritism, speculation, illegal production and trading in alcohol, [words indistinct] offenses. Along with severe treatment for offences of great social danger, we use a principle of stratification of penal accountability, making use of appropriate penal institutions to increase the effect on perpetrators of less dangerous offenses who show signs of improvement.

From among detailed questions connected with counteracting crime I would like to draw attention to glaring neglect on the sites of halted investment projects. In the first 6 months of the current year, prosecutors' inspections concerning the protection of property on the sites of investment projects have shown that, in the majority of structures, the completed work, as well as massed materials, have not been protected. Deterioration of structures and wastage of materials, which are not infrequently in short supply, has been found.

Society is also agitated by the low quality of some products -- the production of so-called trash that is not usable, which deprives the state of large quantities of materials.

The effectiveness of the struggle against crime is tied to efficiency in discovering the perpetrators of crimes and, in the case of economic offenses, speculation and bribery, in disclosing (?the fact) of the offense. Organs of prosecution and of the Citizens' Militia devote much effort to improving efficiency in discovering offenses and finding their perpetrators. For understandable reasons, the main brunt of this task is on the organs of the Citizens' Militia. Prosecuting bodies support these efforts through the supervision of investigative activities.

The efficiency and effectiveness of professional and social inspection is of great significance in discovering economic and speculation offenses. However, insufficient effectiveness in the apparatus of professional control, which employs about 15,000 inspectors, is worthy of attention.

Increasing the effectiveness of the cooperation between organs of the prosecutor's office and professional control in the combatting of crime and extending the social front of reaction to manifestations of criminality, have been advanced by us as our main tasks on behalf of the rule of law in the area of combatting crime. This stems from the assumption which lies at the foundations of our activity and which stresses preventative measures as the socially most effective way of combatting crime. All forms of illegal self-enrichment require more effective action, as these phonomena arouse the justified outrage of working people and public opposition. The organs of the prosecutor's office and its cadre are conscious of this opposition; they share it fully and are making efforts with full commitment, together with organs of the militia, to counteract effectively this highly damaging social phenomenon by means of legal and penal action.

In this fight the law enforcement organs encounter the decided support of working people, and control actions involving worker participation have been clearly extended. It is to a large degree due to this that during the first half of the present year the number of profiteering crimes and penal proceedings initiated has increased almost three times compared to the whole of the year 1981. Changes in the law on combatting profiteering carried out by the esteemed House have equipped law enforcement organs and the administration of justice with more effective legal instruments to combat this plague. It is obvious that profiteering cannot be completely uprooted where goods are short, but its (?profits) can be fundamentally reduced by the economic actions taken. It can be arrested more effectively than hitherto and limited through control actions and the application of severe sanctions against the perpetrators of serious profiteering crimes. Along with the toughening up of legal and penal practice with regard to the perpetrators of crimes who feed on the difficulties of market supply, a consistent fiscal policy must also be conducted toward persons who gain incomes that are not in line with the work they do.

May it please the House. The activity of the prosecutor's office within the framework of penal proceedings are on an equal footing with tasks in the area of control of the observance of law, participation in the civil (?process) and in prophylactic measures. This is understandable since the rule of law means observance of all kinds of law, and thus it also includes administrative law, labor law, financial law and so forth. The control of law observance by prosecutors is based primarily on examination of whether decisions by the local state administration organs are in accordance with the law. In its nature this is therefore activity aimed at making sure that local administration acts in accordance with the rule of law and at the same time aimed at the fuller protection of citizens' rights.

Control activities, both in individual cases and in cases concerning specific issues or organs whose activity is questioned, are inspired mostly by suggestions of citizens who are dissatisfied with decisions passed or with the manner in which decisions were reached; by suggestions and requests made within the framework of the cooperation between prosecutors offices, people's councils and organs of state administration; by information gleaned in the course of proceedings on other matters or in direct contacts with the pop-population; as well as by signals issued by the mass media and suggestions of community organizations. This ensures the essential bond of the prosecutors' activities in these sectors with the authentic social demand for them, taking into consideration citizens' interests as well as the current sociopolitical situation in the country, a given region or even locality.

The prosecutors annually check out over 50,000 case files, mostly administrative decisions and decisions by misdemeanor courts.

The administrative cases which were checked concerned mostly accommodation matters, land management in cities, observance of the construction law and cases of property ownership by farmers. The main cause of the infringements of the law which were uncovered was nonobservance of the administrative procedure code regulations, and in particular insufficient establishment of the actual state of affairs which is essential for the decisions taken.

Disturbing results are produced by control of the observance of regulations on taxation of incomes, in particular [words indistinct]. Such controls have demonstrated very insufficient [word indistinct] of the financial organs as regards assessment and collection of taxes due on various incomes earned but not declared by those liable to taxation. In many cases information on this subject was examined only in part and with considerable delay, and in some organs such information was not even recorded up to date.

Organizational measures aimed at improving the work of local organs of state administration in this field have been adopted. The verdicts passed by misdemeanor courts which have been monitored recently concerned mainly cases of speculation, violation of public order and also failure to observe fire regulations.

As in the administrative procedure, transgressions ascertained here were a result, above all, of the actual circumstances being inadequately explained, something that is essential for the correct qualification of the act committed, the definition of the powers of judicial organs and the sentence handed down. Violations of the law ascertained as a result of these checks, depending on their importance and the circumstances surrounding the trial constituted the basis for appeals against the decisions and verdicts passed, or else the prosecutors pointed them out in relevant statements and reports passed to the appropriate organs of che administration and representative authorities.

Activities of prosecution bodies in the sphere of civil law are focused on the implementation of tasks in the area of the protection of the family and young people, the formation of proper relations at work enterprises, protection of the rights of citizens and protection of public property. In family matters, trial activities of prosecutor's offices were aimed at defining correctly the alimony duty of parents toward juvenile children or other persons, especially those disabled who require material help, and at ensuring that parents are carrying out their parental powers correctly in accordance with the good of the child and social interest.

The prosecutor's activities in the sphere of civil law are aimed at enhancing the social discipline of citizens, in particular their sense of responsibility for the correct execution of employees' civic, parental and other duties.

The Supreme Court plays a special role in the development and strengthening of law and order, both in the formation of the principles of penal policy and in the interpretation of the law. The prosecution bodies extensively use the legal means to which they are entitled in this area for developing these activities of the Supreme Court. A consistent interpretation of the law is of great significance for the correct understanding of the law both by state organs and citizens.

A considerable role in shaping the legal consciousness of society is played by the meetings of prosecutors with workforces in factories and meetings in workers' milieus. A knowledge of the law in force and its social function strengthens law observance and contributes to a correct shaping of social relations. These meetings, from the social viewpoint, are purposeful and useful. For example, after the introduction of martial law, the work forces in many factories abandoned strike actions or other protest actions after a meeting with the prosecutors of general and military establishments, with the participation of military commissars.

For these reasons too, this orientation of activity of the prosecutor's office will be continued and developed. Since the introduction of martial law, much has been done in the sphere of strengthening socialist law observance. We are all fully aware of this. There are, however, sections which are awaiting the undertaking of further solutions and activity appropriate to this. It is essential to make a determined effort aimed at overcoming many outstanding difficult problems of the situation, which life shows with full clarity. The combating of signs of social pathology is an important part of the activities decreasing the potential extent of criminality. Such pathological signs as alcoholism, parasitism and shirking work are phenomena not only deforming the personality, striking at the family, but also promoting crime, constituting, so to speak, a natural basis for criminality to flourish. The combatting of social pathology can and must also be the subject of legal regulation. This is justified by the experience and [word indistinct] social opinion. Life, however, shows that only practice can determine the possibilities latent in even the most successful legal enactment.

May it please the House. The submitting bills on procedure regarding persons shirking work, procedure regarding juveniles and on combating alcoholism are of great importance for the further consolidation of law observance in our country. The effect of social parasitism, of the demoralization of a certain section of young people and the abuse of alcohol on the state of social discipline, the effect of disrespect for the law or labor productivity and through this on the efficiency of management and, finally, on social relations in their entirety has been considerable for a long time.

For this reason the effectiveness of the struggle against all manifestations of social pathology could also exert a decisive influence on the success of the actions undertaken, which are aimed at leading the country from the present crisis and which impinge on its future. The undertaking of actions serving the implementation of this task and the constant improvement of prosecutor's in this field are considered by us to be our supreme obligation. In fulfilling this obligation we are gaining increasing support in the form of constantly perfected legislation, which adequately solves the problems of today, constituting an ever more accurate instrument for shaping legal harmony and law and order.

We count on it -- and we are convinced that we can count on it -- that this instrument will shape an increasingly harmonized mechanism which will serve legal harmony and public order in our state; a mechanism, in which all actions by the prosecutor's office for the cause of law and order and combating violations of the law will act in harmony with the undertakings of all organs that are responsible for the implementation of the law in public life. Only on such a road and striving consistently along it, is it possible to build legal order, implementing the interests of the community and the individual. I wish to give an assurance from this high rostrum, that the prosecutor's office of the Polish People's Republic is fully conscious that the consolidation of law and order is to serve the main goal, which is always the strengthening of the socialist state and the protection of the guaranteed citizens' rights. [applause]

TRIAL OF GIEREK GOVERNMENT MEMBERS URGED

NC261644 Paris AFP in English 1622 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 26 (AFP) -- A group of Polish parliament members today called for several members of the former government of Edward Gierek to be brought before the Constitutional Court. Several leaders in the Gierek government were jailed along with Solidarity union officials after the state of siege declaration last December 13. The Constitutional Court, formed by parliament last July, has limited punitive powers. It may remove the right to vote and hold public office, cancel decorations and honorary titles, or simply censure activities.

Commission To Consider Request

LD261904 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] At the end of the Sejm session Sejm Vice Marshal Piotr Stefanski rose to speak:

[Begin Stefanski recording] I inform you that a motion has come to the Sejm Presidium from the deputies requesting that, on the basis of Article 4, Paragraph, Point 2, on the State Tribunal Law, citizens Piotr Jaroszewicz, Tadeusz Wraszczyk, Jan Szydlak and Tadeusz Pyka be brought to account for their constitutional responsibilities. In accordance with Article 5 of the State Tribunal Law the Sejm Presidium will direct this motion to the Commission for Constitutional Responsibilities.

Commission Chairman Interviewed

LD262244 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Interview with Tadeuz Czeczejko-Sochacki [name as heard], chairman of the Sejm Commission for Constitutional Responsibilities, by unidentified interviewer in the Sejm building; date not given -- recorded]

[Begin recording] [Question] The motion by over 100 deputies directed to the Sejm Presidium on the subject of bringing to account persons responsible for causing the sociopolitical and economic crisis in Poland has of course evoked huge, understandable interest. Deputy Czeszejko-Sochacki, chairman of the Commission for Constitutional Responsibilities, what will happen further with this motion submitted today?

[Answer] In accordance with established procedure, both in the bill and the Sejm regulations, before the motion you mentioned reached the Sejm Presidium, the Sejm Presidium carries out an initial check as to whether the motion corresponds to the formal conditions and then sends it to the Commission for Constitutional Responsibilities.

The Commission for Constitutional Responsibilities, before setting the date for a session, has the obligation to hand over a copy of the motion with the agenda to the persons concerned, setting a deadline for the submission of statements and for indicating evidence.

After receiving this motion [words indistinct] and after the parties concerned have adopted a stance, a session of the Commission for Constitutional Responsibilities then takes place. At this session it is of course necessary to examine to what extent the evidence proposed by the parties, as well as those who are to speak for and against, requires further evidence proceedings; that is, who are the witnesses, what are the circumstances, what are the documents, from where are they to be demanded, and what [word indistinct] are needed and (?of course) it is necessary to establish what the commission must undertake in order to examine the case thoroughly and to derive conclusions from this examination.

The next stage is the stage of conducting the presentation of evidence, of the cross-examination of witnesses and experts, of the analysis of the documents which are appended to the case files, in order -- at the final stage of a session of the commission -- to conduct an attempt at recapitulation, and a summing up with the participation of the parties concerned, who indeed all the time have the right to avail themselves of the aid of a defender or a lawyer.

[Question] And only after [words indistinct] will be directed to the State Tribunal?

[Answer] And only then will the commission adopt a stance and submit a report to the Sejm in which it will propose either the submission of a request to the State Tribunal to bring a given person to constitutional account, to punish him, or to discontinue the proceedings.

[Question] Mr Deputy, we are all interested in this piece of news, this information, but we also ask ourselves this question: Why so late, why did it take so long for this motion [word indistinct] to get directed to the Sejm Presidium?

[Answer] I think that this sort of case, despite the understandable emotions which accompany the transformation of our life, should be viewed from a certain distance. This is not, after all, a matter in which, as the popular saying goes, someone is going to be thrown spectacularly to the lions; this is a matter in which calmly, cooly and scrupulously all significant circumstances should be examined concerning the responsibility of the persons indicated. Also I think that it should fulfill yet another very important function: function in the sphere of political culture in Poland.

[Question] Yes?

[Answer] While following, controlling and examining the proceedings, the community must at the same time to some degree develop for itself a view and assessment concerning the mechanisms of authority and the mode of its functioning. I encounter many simplified views and concepts on this subject, and, therefore, I think that this kind of activity by the State Tribunal, and before this the preceding stages of the Commission for Constitutional Responsibilities, must give the community basic knowledge about the mechanisms of the functioning of authority. [end recording]

SEJM ON ALCOHOLISM, WORK EVASION, JUVENILES

LD261632 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Excerpts] The Sejm resumed its discussions more than an hour ago. On behalf of the PZPR Stanislaw Bialecki was first to speak.

Deputy Bialecki emphasized that the draft statutes which are being discussed constitute an answer to a broad social need and are in accordance with the socialist norms of life. He said that the proposed statutory acts will become another step in the implementation of resolutions of the Ninth PZPR Congress which concern putting law in order and which put into effect the principles of social justice and the state's responsibility for the fate of the nation. Characterizing the damage caused by the phenomena of social pathology, the speaker emphasized that one's attitude to work should be the fundamental link in the socialist system of values. He recalled that it was precisely the workers' movement which made the equation between work and human dignity.

Subsequently, and on behalf of the ZSL [United Peasants' Party] Deputy Marian (Karaszek) rose to speak. Emphasizing the particular significance of the draft statutes being discussed, he pointed to the contribution of the deputies and experts. The result of that contribution is an appropriate coordination in those acts of the interest of the individual and the interests of the state and public. The statutes which are being examined, he stated, constitute an important stage of the struggle for rebirth and for the creation of appropriate conditions for the development of young generations in particular. Taking this into account the ZSL deputies, he said, will vote for the passing of those statutes.

On behalf of the SD [Democratic Party], Deputy Edward Zglobicki spoke about the proposed statutes. The SD deputies, he said, believe that the draft statutes on the evasion of work, about countering alcoholism and about proceedings in the cases of juveniles are an expression of the Sejm's will to eliminate these harmful phenomena from public life. These phenomena strike at the principles of social coexistence. The deputy emphasized that the SD wishes to create the conditions for all citizens to enjoy rights and liberties. This, however, does not mean tolerance of the symptoms of parasitism within the public.

Referring to the draft statute about countering alcoholism, the deputy pointed to the ineffectiveness of the present legal acts in this sphere and he quoted the statute of the 12th SD Congress which defined the desired directions of the state's activities in combatting alcoholism. The deputy positively assessed the draft statute about proceedings in cases of juveniles, especially the fact that the role of the family in the process of bringing up children can be seen in it. At the same time, he indicated how much one still ought to do in the sphere of assisting the parents in matters of upbringing. The deputies' debate continues.

More on Sejm Discussion

LD261958 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Here is the Sejm studio. The session of the parliament has been in progress since 1100. A few minutes ago another break in the session was announced, which will last 30 minutes. I shall describe briefly what has happened during the morning and afternoon in the hall on Wiejska Street.

Deputy Stanislaw Rostorowski, nonparty member, of the Christian Social Association, said that the draft laws under discussion, which have been submitted at the government's initiative, throw light on the shape of the state policy and are treated as a tool for fighting phenomena which border on social pathology. They also testify to the will of seeking ways leading to discipline, limitation and perhaps elimination of evil which is occurring in the country's social life. Because of the motivation which defines the government's intentions, such as the aim of the proposed legal regulations, they become the object of interest on the part of broad public opinion and especially of those who from Christian positions evaluate the lawmakers' efforts aimed at the protection of values which are of an ethical nature. The speaker expressed his support for the draft law on procedure concerning juveniles. With regard to the draft law on procedure in cases of people who avoid work, he stressed among other things that this draft law should be treated as a transitional act, relevant solely at the time of the economic crisis existing in Poland. The deputy also proclaimed himself in favor of the purposefulness of developing the cooperation between state and church in the area of combatting alcoholism.

Deputy Karol Malcuzynski, nonparty member, took a critical attitude toward the draft law on procedure concerning people who avoid work. He said that many increased social problems cannot be solved by means of the law alone. Many-sided social, political, economic and medical activities as well as activities in the sphere of investment projects are needed. The envisaged effectiveness of this law and possibilities of its regulations being used arbitrarily at the lowest levels of the administration for feuds of various sorts and personal revenge, in the view of the deputy, give rise to objections. He proposed that if the law is passed the government should examine after a certain period of time the way it is being implemented and its effectiveness.

Deputy Jadwiga Kowalska, of the PZPR, said that the fact that discussion on the draft law on procedure concerning people who avoid work was placed on the Sejm session agenda was received by workers' milieus with great relief since for a long time now the problem of social parasitism has been perturbing working people. Sharpening forms of combatting alcoholism is also absolutely essential at the moment. Temporary rationing and increasing alcohol prices have turned out to be only half, or perhaps, quarter-measures. Comprehensive action is necessary in this field since the morale of the entire community is at stake here. The new draft law represents an attempt to create such comprehensive action.

Next, unscheduled, in accordance with the relevant point of Sejm regulations, Prof Sylwester Zawadzki, minister of justice, took the floor. Prof Sylwester Zawadzki defined his attitude to the objections regarding the draft law on procedure concerning people who avoid work which Deputy Malcuzynski expressed. He said that the attempts to regulate this issue in the past were aimed at penalization, that is, punishing those who avoid work. The present draft law on the other hand lays emphasis above all on preventative activities. The government and Sejm commissions tried to find a middle course between conflicting views, a course consisting in effectively opposing the phenomenon of work avoidance and at the same time in activities in accordance with the norms of the international law. Referring to the issue of the effectiveness of the legal regulation of this issue, the minister said that during martial law alone 158,000 unemployed registered in relevant offices, 114,000 of which have been given employment and are still working. Even if just half of those registered took jobs this would still show that the solutions proposed are right.

There was one more speaker before the break, Deputy Waclaw Auleytner, of the Polish Catholic Social Union, but I shall return to this statement in our next meeting at 1800.

Report on Alcoholism Bill

LD262148 Warsaw PAP in English 2004 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Oct -- Presenting to the Sejm the draft law on combatting alcoholism Deputy J. Waleczek said that the drinking patterns prevailing in the society, with preference for strong liquors, results in many negative phenomena in various domain, the most important of them being: disintegration of the family, disruption of public life and negative health and (economic) effects.

The scale and dimensions of the phenomena connected with alcohol abuse make it necessary to elaborate (?solutions) to create a [words indistinct] of social, economic and legal [word indistinct] which would make it possible to reduce alcohol consumption and its negative consequences.

The 1959 law on combatting alcoholism was at the time of its adoption a valuable achievement of the Polish legislation but many questions pertaining to prevention of alcohol abuse are now seen in a different way.

An essential novelty in the law is the provision obliging the state organs to cooperate in this field with the Catholic Church and other churches and religious denominations. The present formulation of Article 1 of the draft expresses unequivocally the principle that the nation's sobriety is the matter of all responsibly thinking citizens and their associations regardless of what world outlook they represent.

The government's solution inscribed in the law which proposes to set up a separate enterprise for the distribution, turnover and sale of alcoholic drinks in retail trade should unequivocally counteract the proliferation of hard drink sales outlets and the interest of salesmen in high turnover.

The banning of alcohol sale between 6-13 hrs will be essential for reducing alcohol consumption.

Deputy Waleczeck emphasized the strict ban not only on drinking but also bringing alcohol to one's workplace. The very act of bringing alcohol to one's workplace is in its nature a violation of the law. Under the draft law, the manager may not allow an employee to work if he has reason to suspect the latter of coming to work under the influence of alcohol.

One of the most essential changes introduced by the new law is the shifting of accent in the matter of medical treatment of alcoholics. Voluntary treatment of an alcoholic is accepted as a rule, and the day to undergo treatment can be pronounced only by the court in exceptional circumstances defined in the law.

Penal regulations are to help the law to fulfill its preventive and educational role and guarantee its observance by the citizens and institutions. The most controversial opinions have been provoked by the recognition of driving a car while being drunk as an offence. In such circumstances every case of driving while drunk revealed by the militia should be tried at the court. We have accepted the suggestion of the militia chief headquarters to maintain the to-date legal qualification of such offences and recognize them as misdemeanours to be examined by courts for minor offences. An essential novelty in that chapter of the law is the unequivocal statement that an alcoholic drink is a product destined for drinking and containing more than 1.5 percent of ethyl alcohol.

Juvenile Delinquency Bill

LD262200 Warsaw PAP in English 2018 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw 26 Oct -- Presenting to the Sejm the draft law on procedure with respect to minors, Deputy Jadwiga Gizycka-Koprowska said that the draft law "covers all those issues connected with counteracting the demoralization of the young and juvenile delinquency, as are within the jurisdiction of law courts. It also provides for possibilities of a legal regulation of preventive activities," Mrs Gizycka-Koprowska said. "One should bear in mind that early educational intervention could bring about significant changes in the way of life and the behavior of the young."

"On January 1, 1982," the deputy said giving the [words indistinct] "37,200 minors were under court supervision on grounds of committing a crime and 172,100 minors fell under the court supervision on the grounds of prevention.

"The measures provided by the draft bill concern minors seriously threatened by demoralization, those showing signs of demoralization, and also those who have perpetrated criminal acts even if it was not linked with demoralization.

"Parents are the first and major educators of the young generation. The draft introduces legal sanctions against those who neglect their parental duties." The deputy then went on to describe the sanctions which are to include notifying the parents' workplace or the social organization they belong to, on the neglect of the said duties or the failure to prevent the child's demoralization, obliging the parents to compensate for the damage caused by the minor, administering fines and making the parents pay court expenses. Relevant regulations of the family and guardians code are also to apply. The draft also does not exclude applying sanctions contained in the criminal or misdemeanour codes against parents and other persons contributing to the demoralization of the minor.

"The need to effectively fight against juvenile delinquency is testified to by the number of minors who are under court protection of curatorship," Deputy Gizycka-Koprowska said.

The deputy went on to say that the draft had been discussed by the Sejm Socio-Economic Council, which assessed it favourably. The council stressed among other things that the draft [words indistinct] means of action against minors and their parents or guardians. It allows to use these means flexibly and to shift the focus to education and guardian procedure, the council pointed out. The [word indistinct] expressed the opinion that the bill would meet the long standing postulate of transferring the decision-making in the cases of minors to specialised family courts with considerable expereince in the field.

The draft entrusts the right to take binding decisions on the child's vital affairs to family courts exclusively.

"The measures to be taken against a minor are of a preventive-educational character and their application is to be (?dictated mainly) by the good of the minor," Deputy Gizycka-Koprowska said. "In this way, the draft is in line with the demands of modern pedagogy and shrinks back from the principle of repression. The court will be empowered to change or lift the prescribed educational measures in step with the changing educational requirements.

"The draft also lists strict conditions to be observed in the court's verdict on placing the minor in a psychiatric hospital or some other mental institution.

"The most important cases will be examined with the participation of jurymen," Deputy Gizycka-Koprowska concluded.

Bill on 'Work Dodgers'

LD270006 Warsaw PAP in English 2024 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw 26 Oct -- While introducing to the Polish Sejm the draft law on notorious work dodgers, Deputy S. Fiuk said the draft came as a result of heat discussions in which not always did the deputies consider the government stand on the issue right.

While characterizing the basic arrangements provided for the draft, Fiuk said every Polish male citizen aged between 18 and 45 who for at least 3 months is not employed or does not attend some school and is not registered as job seeker will be obliged to report at a local state administration body to present explanations. The draft excludes pensioners, invalids, farmers and members of their families employed on their farms, craftsmen, and people engaged in artistic, literary, or reserarch activities.

Administration organs would be put under the obligation to provide aid in finding job or school to people who do not study or work for socially justified reasons.

People who neither work nor study for reasons which are not socially justified and who evade job despite opportunities to work or learn offered to them should be put on the notorious work dodgers list. Within the procedure, a state administration body would also trade down the resources on which the person lives and the conditions he lives in. The procedure can be suspended for no more than 3 months in case there are (?grounds) to expect that a given person is [word indistinct] to take up work or start to attend a school.

In this context Fiuk pointed to the fact that the draft provides for a possibility to lodge an appeal at the administrative court concerning the decision on being put on the work dodgers list.

People who are entered on the list will be supposed to present a statement concerning their means of subsistence and to do public works. The provisions of the draft are concordant with international agreements signed and ratified by this country, Fiuk said.

The draft provides for limiting freedom for up to three months [words indistinct] on a person who fails to report at the state administration organ, does not report when summoned, or fails to present a statement on the source of his means for subsistance.

He who fails to report at a given place and time or evades public work he is obliged to do may be sentenced to limitation of freedom for up to a year or fined.

The exact number of people to be embraced by the law is unknown, though it is believed to be comparatively small. However, it is not the number but the moral aspect of the problem that counts. Hence it is hard to share the view presented in a letter from the Episcopate addressed to the Sejm marshal which urged refraining from passing the law as one allegedly incompatible with the social interests. It should be once again said today from this rostrum that in view of the postulates of broad social opinion it is exactly in the interest of honest working people that such solutions be approved.

In the course of discussions held by deputies and those held throughout society conflicting and contradictory views and opinions were voiced. By way of example, questioned was the rightness of passing such a law and so were individual provisions thereof. All these views were carefully considered.

The draft comes as a successful compromise. It does not introduce compulsory employment, as this would be going too far.

Fairly recently, concern was voiced as to Poland's labour market: Unemployment was expected to emerge in this country. At the same time, this was supposed to be an argument against the law. However, there is no unemployment and there are no indications it will appear in the future. The number of jobs is far bigger than the number of job seekers. The characteristic thing here is that it is skilled labour that is in greatest demand. Available data show that a considerable part of work dodgers are people with vocational school certificates or those who completed some specialized courses.

Sejm Adopts Three Draft Laws

LD262012 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Excerpts] The Sejm passed three important acts today: on proceedings in cases of juveniles, on proceedings against people avoiding work, and on countermeasures to alcoholism. The voting itself was preceded by a discussion, in which a dozen or so deputies spoke.

After several hours of a long and, as we have heard, at times controversial debate, the voting took place. With four abstentions the Sejm passed the draft on proceedings in cases of juveniles. With 12 votes against and 22 abstentions the Sejm passed the draft law on countermeasures to alcoholism with four abstentions.

Session Ends

LD261848 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] The plenary session of the Sejm has just ended.

JUSTICE MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON 26 OCT SEJM LAWS

LD271030 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Our reporter has interviewed minister of justice, Prof Sylwester Zawadzki, on the social significance of the laws adopted by the Sejm. [Zawadzki] They represent a complex of issues related to combatting manifestations of social pathology. Thus these are problems of interest to the whole of society, and are extremely important from the point of view of preventing crime.

This is the main object we have in mind here: A more effective prevention of the demoralization of juveniles, prevention of the spread of alcoholism, combatting the plague of alcoholism more effectively than hitherto, and finally we have in mind the relatively small social group which shirks work and study which, in turn, evinces a tendency to stray into criminality. It is typical that a serious proportion of the most dangerous social crimes, such as muggings, theft, breaking and entering, and so on, are carried out by persons who shirk work. This, in a nutshell, is the connection between all these three laws -- their preventative character. This is what I would like to stress at the outset.

As far as the particular law relating to the procedure for those persons who shirk work goes, I would like to stress very strongly that it was one of the most heatedly discussed laws. There were two opposed positions here: One threw out the accusation that the draft law aims at introducing compulsory labor, that is at introducing obligatory work, which would contravene international conventions. And the second accusation, which came out in the final phase of the discussion in particular stated that the law cannot be accepted because it does not induce compulsion to work and that in view of this it fails to meet the demands of the working class.

I would like to stress in this brief statement that the law touches on a very urgent problem, and that not only does it not contradict our Constitution, quite the reverse, it stems from the principles of social justice -- as preserved in the discussion -- a principle that cannot reconcile itself to a portion of society living at the public's expense. We are well aware that this portion of society is not so small a group, since during the period of martial law, compulsory registration and taking up employment has resulted in 158,000 persons doing so, and this is a considerable portion. We calculate that we will move away from martial law and that these decrees will cease to be in force, as in the case with the obligations they place one under. In this situation, once martial law has ended it will be possible to solve this problem thanks to this (?law).

[Question] We have devoted much time to this law, which was discussed most heatedly, Mr Minister. Perhaps a short word on procedure with regard to juveniles.

[Answer] It creates a whole series of measures to counteract an undesirable phenomenon. As an illustration I would just like to say that annually, 400,000 cases go before the juvenile courts.

[Question] That's the scale of the problem?

[Answer] (?A portion) of these cases obviously concern persons threatened with demoralization. But a second figure is very important here: The juvenile courts have placed in care, through guardians and families, a group of 210,000 juveniles.

JARUZELSKI OPENS 27 OCTOBER SEJM DEBATE

LD271200 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] As we have already reported the 10th plenary session of the party Central Committee opened in Warsaw 2 hours ago. The deliberations will last 2 days and will deal with key problems related to the country's socioeconomic development, in particular tasks connected with overcoming the crisis. The debate was opened by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. Having welcomed the invited guests Wojciech Jaruzelski said:

[Begin recording] During the period of time between the ninth and tenth Central Committee plena our party has lost the coorganizer and leader of the Polish Workers Party [PPR] and of the PZPR, Comrade Wladyslaw Gomulka-Wieslaw, an eminent leader of the Polish and international workers movement, secretary general of the PPR Central Committee during the years 1943-1948 and first secretary of the PZPR CEntral Committee during the years 1956-1970.

His name and work are indissolubly linked with the cause of national and social liberation, with the political ideas and the struggle of our party, with the genesis and development of people's socialist Poland, and with the ideals of socialism and peace. The work of Comrade Wieslaw will remain forever in the history of our party, in the framework and the many years of People's Poland's achievements. Let us honor his memory with a minute's silence. [pause] Thank you.

Comrades, we are dedicating the present 10th Central Committee plenum to problems of key importance; its theme is economic policy with particular stress on the assumptions of the 3-year plan. This, however, is a problem not only related to the plan, its economic targets and prerequisites,but also to particularly important social issues and class issues. The debate on what the implementation of this plan will yield to workers, the working people, means that we must together reflect on what we should do as a party so as to make this plan realistic, so that it meets with social acceptance, understanding and support, and on what should be done in order to satisfy the expectations of the people who attach great hopes to today's plenum. [end recoridng]

The participants in the plenary debate have adopted an agenda for the deliberations, and have appointed a resolutions and motions commission.

The Central Committee Politburo report entitled: "The Party and Key Problems Related to the Country's Socioeconomic Development During the Years 1983-1985," was presented by Manfred Gorywoda, Central Committee secretary. He pointed out that lifting the country out of economic crisis constitutes at present the principal direction of activities by the party and state authorities; however, the socioeconomic situation cannot be radically changed from one day to another since we are facing a regression of the economy and a collapse of economic equilibrium on an unprecedented scale.

We are overcoming the crisis in an unfavorable world political and economic situation. The report states that the party's basic social targets are the following: to feed the nation; to supply the population with industrial goods indispensible in everyday life; to check the deterioration of the housing situation; to observe socialist principles of protection for groups of the population living in the most difficult circumstances, and to improve health care. Extensive excerpts from the Politburo report will be broadcast on the evening news.

Let us add that today's debates of the 10th party Central Committee plenum are attended by invited guests, including Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State; Roman Malinowski, chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee; and Edward Kowalczyk, chairman of the SD Central Committee.

The debate continues.

'RADIO SOLIDARITY' TRANSMITTER SEIZED IN WROCLAW

LD262006 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Late in the evening yesterday a secret automatic radio station was located in Wroclaw as it was transmitting. Yesterday evening functionaries of the security service of the voivodship Citizens' Militia headquarters in Wroclaw broke up yet another illegal radio station of the so-called Radio Solidarity which was transmitting its program after 2100 on VHF. The transmitter, together with the antenna, was found on a residential building in the area of Stalowa and (Buska) Streets in Wroclaw.

This is an automatic, low power transmitter of modular construction. One of the modules contains a cassete tape recorder of home production. Next, the power supply unit consists of a number of rectangular batteries. Finally, the transmitter: Everything is built on a printed circuit. The final-stage transistors are professional power transistors. They come from capitalist countries.

Actions aimed at establishing who is responsible for the radio piracy continue.

ATTEMPT TO SET FIRE TO U.S. EMBASSY SCHOOL FAILS

NC261557 Paris AFP in English 1542 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 26 (AFP) -- A Polish-speaking man today attempted to set fire to the American school in Warsaw but he was quickly overpowered, U.S. diplomatic sources here reported. According to a U.S. diplomat, the man, appearing to be in his 50's, entered the building by a side door shortly after noon. Carrying a can of gasoline, he went to the office of the school director and ordered him to evacuate all 160 students and 25 teachers within five minutes. The man, whose name was not immediately available, reportedly splashed the floor with gasoline and threatened to set the building on fire, but said he did not want any casualties. Firemen called to the scene cleaned up "suspicious spots," eyewitnesses said. Police arrested the man, the U.S. diplomat said.

On Tuesday, the French Embassy in Warsaw was the target of vandalism when pink paint was splashed against the building. Earlier, a woman had telephoned the French school inside the embassy and warned that a child was to be taken hostage. The woman said she was against such acts.

Warsaw Reports Arson Attempt

LD261928 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] At about 1400 today the primary school at the U.S. Embassy on Konstancinska Street, Warsaw, was entered by an unknown elderly man. He splashed gasoline in the school (?hall) and tried to set it afire. The school staff alerted soldiers on duty nearby, from the Nadwislanski units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, who overpowered the arsonist. He is Jerzy (Zawistowski), son of Stanislaw and Irena, born on 23 June, 1919 in Grozow, domiciled in Miedzeszyn in Gdansk Voivodship. Jerzy (Zawistowski) states that for many months he had been sending correspondence to U.S. President Ronald Reagan, but had not obtained a satisfactory reply. He intended therefore to set fire to the school at the U.S. Embassy. Jerzy (Zawistowski) has been detained at the Warsaw headquarters of the Citizens' Militia at the prosecutor's disposal. An intensive investigation is underway.

JARUZELSKI OPENS PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD271024 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] The 10th plenary session of the PZPR Central Committee began at 1000 in Warsaw. The session will last 2 days and concerns key problems of the country's socieconomic development, including in particular tasks connected with overcoming the crisis.

The session was opened by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the party Central Committee, who greeted members of the plenum and invited guests, including Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State; Roman Malinowski, chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee; and Edward Kowalczyk, chairman of the SD Central Committee. Those assembled honored the memory of Waldyslaw Gomulka with a minute's silence. The agenda of the 2-day session envisages a report by the party Central Committee Politburo, and the discussion and adoption of resolutions.

STATE TRIBUNAL HOLDS SESSION ON ACCOUNTABILITY

LD270010 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] A preparatory session of the State Tribunal has taken place. The session was devoted to a discussion of the initial procedure connected with bringing people to account for constitutional responsibilities.

PARTY COMMISSION EXAMINES 'IRREGULARITES'

LD262026 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] The Central Party Commission Presidium has evaluated how voivodship party control commissions utilize information and post-control proposals submitted by the state control and prosecution organs in their preventive and educational activities. It has been learned that in nine voivodships alone that were inspected by the Central Party Commission teams, the organs of state control and prosecution have submitted to the voivodship party control commissions 477 reports related to various kind of irregularities.

As a result of the proceedings carried out by the party control commissions on cases emanating from these reports, 52 persons have been expelled from party ranks, 73 have received other party penalties, 5 have had their party membership rights suspended and cautionary interviews have been conducted with another 69.

In addition, on the proposal of the voivodship party contol commissions, 90 persons had the recommendation for holding executive posts withdrawn, while the cases relating to another 95 persons are undergoing clarifications. In connection with decisions adopted by the Armed Forces Inspectorate, the voivodship party control commissions have started party proceedings concerning 194 party members. Decisions have already been reached in respect to 93 persons, of which 5 have been expelled from party ranks, 20 have received party penalties and 63 have had cautionary interviews. The remaining cases are still being investigated.

RZECZYWISTOSC: 'RENEGADES,' 'CAREERISTS' IN PZPR

AU270758 Warsaw RZECZYWISTOSC in Polish 24 Oct 82 p 2

[Boleslaw Porowski commentary: "On a Not Too Popular Issue"]

[Excerpt] The difficulties of the tasks facing the party have been exacerbated by the complicated and tense social-political situation and the exceptional accumulation of social conflicts and competitive political interests, which reflect our society's class, occupational and ideological differences. Following a long period during which these differences were kept hidden under the spurious shield of the people's moral-political unity, these differences have erupted in the past 2 years, but, despite its endeavors and efforts, the weakened party has still not been able to master them.

The failures to date have not put in doubt the feasibility of this task, I think, but two conditions have to be met. First, the animators of political life must once and for all get rid of the illusion that it is possible to eliminate in this way -- as NOWE DROGI correctly stated not so long ago -- the conflicts inherited from capitalism are the conflicts that are counterrevolutionary in character. It is not enough to eliminate illusions; what matters is to declare an effective struggle against the champions of any form of anticommunism. Second, the party must fully complete the reform of political institutions -- that is, it must improve the mechanisms of uncovering, sorting out and coordinating various nonantagonistic interests.

One way or another the range of accumulated tasks, the extent of their difficulties and the conditions of their implementation -- all this requires energetic and disciplined activity from the entire party.

A party that is internally divided and at loggerheads and a party that is not quite able to say what it wants, because every component part of it wants something else, will not be able to do this. As experience shows such a party will not fulfill its tasks, will not be able to shoulder the burden of the historical responsibility for the country's fate and to defend the interests of the workers class and society.

The adherents of anticommunism were and are perfectly aware of this. This is why during the post-August crisis they saw to it that the party was unable to gather strength, to close ranks and to rid itself of renegades, opportunists, careerists and the morally compromised people who found themselves in its ranks and that it was always absorbed in internal quarrels and disputes. Today we know that many activists from the so-called horizontal structures have played an inglorious role in this regard -- consciously or unconsciously. The sponsors of the clubs of "rebirth" have had their share in this. Not all of them have given up the struggle after the ninth party congress and not all of them have abandoned the facade of the party. Even when the party was attacked by the counter-revolutionary opposition in the fall of 1981 they continued to promote their program for liquidating the party. Objectively speaking, they continue to march hand in hand with the open opposition, intensifying ideological-political disorientation in the party ranks.

Martial law, especially the decisions of the eighth Central Committee plenum, seem to have forced the adversaries of the Leninist nature of the PZPR to sound a retreat, but this does not at all mean that the liquidating stream in our party has been truly (?deterred). I am rather prone to assume that its champions have concealed themselves behind a political mask and have just formally accepted the resolutions of the party's highest authorities.

Taking all this into consideration, I attach special significance to the accountability campaign which has recently begun in the party. I hope that the accountability meetings will constitute the further stages of the struggle for the party ranks' political and ideological quality. In my view this is an excellent opportunity to purge the party of whatever is alien to it, whatever weakens its cohesiveness and resilience and whatever undermines the trust of the workers class and of all the people in it.

PZPR AGRICULTURE, PROTECTION COMMISSIONS MEET

LD262318 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] The problems of agricultural education were the topic of a session of the Agricultural Commission of the PZPR Central Committee oriented towards increasing the influx of qualified cadres, especially those with professional training, to agriculture. Much attention was devoted to the education of people working on farms and in establishments serving the countryside. In the opinion of the members of the commission, during the next few years the main efforts of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy and the agricultural education establishments will have to be focused on improving the quality of education, particularly practical training for the farming profession. Practice shows that people with the appropriate professional training achieve production results about 30 percent better than untrained farmers under the same conditions.

The Commission for Protection of the Population and the Environment of the PZPR Central Committee also met today. It familiarized itself with a report on the implementation of the operational program for supplying the health service with basic pharmaceuticals, sanitary goods and medical equipment in the first half of this year. (?The report shows) that the operational program contributed to halting regression in the drugs economy and safeguarded assets for their purchase and ingredients for their production. One of the signs of an improvement in management is the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare's guarantee of the essential amount of drugs that will be permanently (?on sale).

It was pointed out, however, that despite a certain improvement in the supply of drugs, there are still shortages [word indistinct] of antibiotics, painkillers, [words indistinct] and articles of personal hygiene. The commission was also briefed on the safeguarding of reserve stocks of the appropriate drugs in case of a flu epidemic. [word indistinct] in the coming winter.

ORZECHOWSKI AT PROPAGANDA SECRETARIES CONFERENCE

LD270036 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] A conference of voivodship committee propaganda secretaries, devoted to analysis and generalization of party activities to develop the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth, has been held by the Central Committee of the party. Marian Orzechowski, secretary of the Central Committee, who was present at the conference, pointed out the need for political inspiration for the development of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth on the part of organizations. He also stressed the need for new forms of party cooperation with ZLS and SD cells, as well as lay Catholic organizations, in the historical work of the consolodation of the community. This requires, Marian Orzechowski said, great political culture and tact on the part of party activists.

ZSMP TO MEET, NEW STUDENTS UNION PROPOSED

LD262056 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] The fourth congress of the ZSMP will hold its session from 18 to 21 November. In a resolution adopted during the plenary session being held in Warsaw, the Supreme Council of the union commends to the Fourth Congress of the ZSMP a proposal that, together with theactive portion of the milieu, it create an organization that would bear the name 'the Polish students' union' [Zrzeszenie Studentow Polskich]. Due to the changed conditions the resolution states,the future activities of the new union cannot be simply a continuation of the old organization of the Union of Polish Students that was active between the years 1950 and 1973. The new organization must take into account the programmatic achievements of the ZSMP and the transportation that have taken place in the consciousness and the social and living position of the milieu. It will have the character of a social and professional organization.

KRAKOW PZPR COMMITTEE FIRST SECRETARY ELECTED

LD261452 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] During a Krakow party committee plenary session devoted to organizational matters, party committee First Secretary Krystyn Dabrowa informed the participants that the party Central Committee Politburo has accepted his request for resignation from his post. The Krakow party committee accepted his resignation as first secretary. He retained membership of the Krakow committee. There were seven abstentions.

Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak thanked Dabrowa on behalf of the Central Committee Politburo for his work in this post.

During a secret ballot for the post of Krakow party committee first secretary, Jozef Gajewicz, candidate member of the Central Committee and hitherto Krakow voivoda, was elected. There were eleven votes against.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER ON LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

LD270846 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2208 GMT 26 Oct 82

[From the "Question Time at the Sejm" program]

[Excerpts] [announcer] In the last item of the Sejm debate, members of the government answered deputies' questions.

[Deputy Maria Gawlik] The census of farm animals carried out by the main statistical office (GUS) at the end of September shows a considerable drop in the number of pigs and a partial halting in the development trend in numbers of cattle. The continuation of these unfavorable phenomena may cause a serious and long-term regression in animal production. As a result the supply of meat to the market would decrease, which may be felt next spring. I ask the citizen minister what steps are being taken to counteract these unfavorable trends, taking into account the fact that the shortages of meat will not be covered sufficiently by imports?

[Announcer] Thank you. I ask the minister of agriculture and food economy, citizen Jerzy Wojtecki, to answer:

[Wojtecki] I share the assessment by Deputy Maria Gawlik and also her fears about the number of livestock. What are we doing to halt this worrying trend? We know that we have fixed the appropriate amount of grain to be procured -- 5 million tons -- and the exchange of grain for fodder. Unfortunately, farmers have not accepted this concept in all voivodships. We have procured about 2.5 million tons of grain [word indistinct]. I say frankly that at this moment I do not believe the figure 5 million tons, but we must procure considerably more than we have so far.

We have fixed the appropriate amount of grain imports and fodder imports. We have bought 1.2 million tons of fodder concentrates, hence we have [word indistinct] reserve stocks of fodder, earmarked for exchange of 5 million tons of grain (?in procurement). We are carrying out unlimited contracted sales of piglets, in order to encourage farmers to keep sows. What have we observed recently? Here and there the interest in buying sows is increasing. I think that this is being done by farmers with foresight. They realize that in the spring piglets will be worth a great deal. Nonetheless, citizen deputies, in 1983 we predict a drop of more than 300,000 tons in livestock procurement. There is no possibility of maintaining 1983 procurement at the present level. If we succeed in implementing the measures we have in mind, including the export of certain types of meat and the import of twice as much of other types of meat, the export of beef and import of poultry and the import of a certain amoung of grain, this cannot be done on credit, but for cash. This will require us -- and I draw the deputies' attention to this -- to get more than $400 million.

KALKUS VIEWS PROBLEMS OF NEW TRADE UNIONS

AU270811 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Oct 82 p 1

[PAP report: S. Kalkus in Bydgoszcz Voivodship]

[Text] On 20 October Stanislaw Kalkus, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and a lathe operator at the "H. Cegielski" metal industry plant in Poznan, met with worker activists from Nakala nad Notecia and the largest enterprises of the neighboring area in Bydgoszcz Voivodship. The discussion centered on the socioeconomic and political situation of the country, the everyday problems besetting the inhabitants of the area, as also on the role, significance and tasks facing the new trade union and social movement, the many aspects of economic reform, the work of the politburo and the role of the party in the affairs of the country and the people.

Speaking on the subject of the new trade unions, S. Kalkus stated that "the problem does not lie in the fact that many people deny the correctness and significance of the law, but in the fact that the same people very often unconsciously or consciously break the unity and fellowship of the workers' collectives and sow discord among individuals and within groups. This does not mean that we should form unions by force. The idea of the meaning of trade unions is consistent with the August agreements."

The speaker also broached the matter of the appointment of workers' self-management bodies and stated that only productive and self-sacrificing work is one of the chief ways of overcoming the present economic crisis.

RADIO CITES BBC, AP ON GLEMP'S VATICAN VISIT

LD270040 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Foreign agencies and press are following with attention the visit of Polish Primate Jozef Glemp to the Vatican. They often express the view that the results of this visit will have an important influence on the stance of the church toward the situation in Poland, and the formation of its relations with the authorities.

The BBC's Warsaw correspondent stated that the pope and the primate will certainly want to discuss not only the papal visit to Poland but the future of the church and the Polish nation as well. The British radio station feels that the consultations conducted by the primate with the pope will lead to the establishment of the church's strategy in the situation which has arisen in Poland.

ASSOCIATED PRESS, noting the statement by Primate Glemp before his departure from Warsaw, stresses that he spoke of the possibility of a meeting with General Jaruzelski after his return to the country.

LOPATKA RECEIVES MINORITY CHURCH OFFICIALS

LD270002 Warsaw PAP in English 2039 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw 26 Oct -- Head of the Office for Religious Affairs Adam Lopatka today met with heads of five minority Christian churches active in Poland.

The participants in the meeting presented their opinions on the current economic and social situation in Poland and expressed understanding for the decision to introduce martial law in this country in view of the growing threat last year of a national catastrophe. They declared they were convinced that gradual normalization of life will make it possible to expand a constructive dialogue with the society.

In this context they showed recognition for the idea of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth and stressed the need to reach national accord that would lead to national unity and the society's prosperity.

Appreciating foreign charity aid for Poland in the distribution of which churches and religious associations take part, the heads of these associations declared that the Poles should solve their difficulties on their own.

Minister Lopatka expressed appreciation for the patriotic attitude of the churches his guests represented and expressed the hope for the churches' support for the efforts of the socialist state in overcoming current difficulties.

POLONIAN DELEGATION'S VISIT TO WHITE HOUSE NOTED

LD262236 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Washington 26 Oct -- A delegation of the biggest Polonian Organization in the United States headed by Alozy Makewski, president of the (?Polish) [word indistinct] Congress, known for its reactionary stand, was received in the White House by President Reagan yesterday, as a [words indistinct] in the series of anti-Polish moves in the American political forum.

The Polonian leadership voiced their full support for the policy of sanctions against Poland and for Reagan's latest decision on suspending the most-favoured-nation clause for Poland, Mazewski told newsmen after the strictly confidential meeting. Mazewski said he considers the moves to be to the detriment of the Polish Government.

The delegation presented to President Reagan a memorandum to voice concern over the situation in Poland, and expressed appreciation for him, saying that no American President has ever done as much in Polish matters as he did.

In connection with the Polonian leaders' visit to the White House, the news has spread that President Reagan ultimately took the decision to suspend the most-favoured-nation clause with respect to Poland. No details of the decision have been released, [word indistinct] newsmen accredited at the White House expect it would take effect on November 1 at the latest.

Mazewski's statement proves that Polonian leaders failed to take into account the stand taken by masses of their organization's members, who many a time did prove they were willing to provide aid to Polish people.

Mazewski's statement is bound to shock every reader and listener in Poland in view of the anti-Polish policy pursued by Ronald Reagan and the effects thereof.

RZECZPOSPOLITA DECRIES REAGAN 'WITCH-HUNT'

LD261514 Warsaw PAP in English 1415 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw 26 Oct -- "It is more than obvious that Poland's situation has a relevant impact upon the shape of international relations nowadays, above all -- upon the relations between the socialist and capitalist countries in Europe. The U.S. administration's use of the difficult and extremely complex problems of our country in the fight against the Soviet Union and, more strictly speaking, against socialism, should be regarded as a real bane for Europe. President Reagan and his aides found the "Polish problem" to fit superbly in a big game whose stake is to achieve in the eighties essential changes in the pattern of forces to the U.S.'s advantage. This is an unattainable objective." The government daily RZECZPOSPOLITA wrote in an editorial signed by the observer.

The daily continues: "A certain part of the West European governments and of outstanding politicians takes a more or less active part in the witch-hunt against the Polish Government. They turn a deaf ear to the reasonable arguments of the Polish Government. It follows from what they say and do that these arguments are of no concern to them at all despite the fact that one could expect from them at least a partial understanding for the extremely difficult and complex situation in which the Polish state and its leaders have found themselves. After all, of all people, Western Europe should think and act realistically. By joining in the repressive policy pursued by the Reagan administration as they did, these governments and certain politicians seem to be forgetting that the socialist Poland "ruled by the communists", as they say in the West, has made quite a contribution to the improvement of international relations on this continent.

RZECZPOSPOLITA went on to say that "Poland has launched many actions aimed to establish harmonious cooperation between East and West. It was not only the nations and governments of socialist countries but also of the capitalist ones who benefited from that policy.

"The governments of those West European countries which support the Reagan policy should realize that it is not only Poland who is losing here, for so does Western Eruope. They should moreover realize that no Western sanctions can change the policy pursued by the authorities of the Polish People's Republic, as this is no opportunist policy. Its essence is determined by at least several great national goals, with restoration of conditions to secure peace and full sense of security to the Polish people also in the decades to come -- as the primary goal," the paper declared.

It also warned that the continuation of the policy of sanctions against Poland can "lead to a very dangerous rise in tension in the world, and in Europe in particular."

TRYBUNA LUDU STRESSES POLAND'S TIES TO EAST

LD271032 Warsaw PAP in English 0716 GMT 27 Oct 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw 27 Oct -- TRYBUNA LUDU published an article by Ignacy Krasicki headlined "Poland's Place -- Lesson From History". Excerpts:

"The sense of Poland's link with the East must be one of the basic objective categories of realistic political thinking. Comprehension of this truth is necessary especially for young people, who constitute half of our society. For nothing can be more dangerous for Poland's future fate than possible effects of a viewpoint lingering on in national consciousness and alleging that Poland can and should see its future in links with the West.

"Such conceptions gained prominence especially during the 16 post-August months. The international "philosophy" of Solidarnosc leaders amounted to the conviction that Poland's participation in the Eastern bloc should be treated as a necessary evil and efforts should be made whenever possible to multiply contacts with the West which, according to those leaders' reasoning, was to be regarded as Poland's natural cultural and ideological base."

"It did not take as much as the December 13, 1981, decision to see that such opinions amounted to extremely harmful illusions which were a direct continuation of pro-Western illusions rooted in the Polish society since centuries. Everybody who has eyes to see and ears to hear could make a discovery long ago that at least throughout the entire 20th century the West took an interest in Poland only when it could exploit it to further its own, egoistic ends alien to Poland," TRYBUNA went on.

"Poland's place in the East was determined in the years 1944-45 by the main factors: first, liberation of Poland lands by the Soviet Army, with all consequences of this fact; second, a conscious choice made by the Polish left."

"The wise conception of a strong, sovereign, ethnically cohesive democratic People's Poland extending from the Oder, Lusatian Nysa [spelling as received] and reaching up to the Baltic has won the upper hand. It was based on the realistic assessment of historical experience and offered optimal conditions for strengthening Poland's place in the East."

"The victory of the above conception was neither simple nor easy. But it corresponded to the best, conceived, specially long-term interests both of Poland and the Soviet Union as well," said TRYBUNA LUDU.

ORZECHOWSKI AT POLISH-USSR FRIENDSHIP MEETING

LD162034 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] A session of an all-Polish congress of graduates of Soviet higher education establishments, who have completed their studies in the land of the Soviets, is in progress in Torun. They represent almost all the largest establishments and institutes of the Soviet Union. Marian Orzechowski, secretary of the party Central Committee, is taking part in the conference, the subject of which is consolidation of Polish-Soviet and Soviet-Polish friendship. Stanislaw Wronski, chairman of the Main Board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society is also present.

ROMANIAN DELEGATION CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT

Ribicic Meets With Ceausescu

AU261621 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has held talks with Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of Romania, who is paying an official and friendly visit to our country. Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Elena Ceausescu, wife of President Ceausescu, participated in the talks. In an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding and respect, Ribicic and Ceausescu exchanged views on the development of Romanian-Yugoslav relations and concluded that the political relations between the two countries are successfully developing, something which, as it was stated, contributes to the development of all their good neighborly relations. Ribicic and Ceausescu exchanged information on the internal political situation in their countries and the struggle waged by the LCY and the RCP in the process of building socialism.

As has been learned, Ribicic and Ceausescu appraised with concern the situation in international relations and stressed that all progressive democratic forces should make maximum efforts in the struggle to overcome this situation. The development of socialism in the world and cooperation in the workers' and communist movement were also discussed.

In the morning, Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of Romania, visited the Ikarbus bus factory in Belgrade. Accompanied by Nikola Ljubicic, president of the Serbian Presidency, the high guest from Romania toured the production plants of the factory which has maintained very successful industrial production cooperation with its partners in Brasov and Bucharest for 10 years now. Ceausescu was also informed on the next 5-year plan for Ikarus' cooperation with the Romanian enterprises which provides for a total commodity trade valued at $90 million in the next 5 years.

Mojsov, Andrei Meet

LD261834 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1624 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, October 26 (TANJUG) — Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov and Romanian Minister Stefan Andrei talked here today, Tuesday. In the spirit of the traditional dialogue between the two countries, characterized by frankness and a high degree of mutual understanding, the two foreign ministers considered in detail the international issues discussed yesterday by Presidents Stambolic and Ceausescu.

These questions relate to the continuation of the Madrid meeting of the European Security and Cooperation Conference to which both countries attach great attention, disarmement and the need for halting the stockpiling of arms in Europe which has already become world's largest arsenal of nuclear and classic armaments.

They also analysed the Middle East crisis in the light of the Israeli aggression on Lebanon.

Ministers Mojsov and Andrei talked on the activities of nonaligned countries in connection with the forthcomming summit in New Delhi, on international relations and developing countries' problems.

The talks confirmed the mutual friendly understanding and closeness or identity of the two countries' views on global issues in current internationl relations.

They emphasized the need for the two countries to continue cooperation on the international plane.

Stambolic, Ceausescu Confer

LD262100 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1811 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Oct (TANJUG) -- Closing talks at the highest level between Yugoslavia and Romania were held this afternoon. Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Social Republic of Romania, summarized some of the questions relating to bilateral cooperation and international relations of particular interest to the two countries.

Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Milenko Bojanovic, federal secretary for foreign trade; and Nicole Constantin, minister of foreign trade of the Socialist Republic of Romania, acquainted the two presidents with the results of their talks which they held this morning. The talks covered issues which Presidents Stambolic and Ceausescu discussed at their first meeting.

In today's dialogue between Stambolic and Ceausescu there was discussion of the situation in Europe, the problem of disarmament, the Middle East and cooperation in the Balkans. The two presidents gave a positive assessment of cooperation so far between Yugoslavia and Romania at the Madrid CSCE meeting and they agreed that this cooperation should be promoted further with a view to ensuring a successful conclusion to that meeting.

Support was given for efforts aimed at the continued development and expansion of Balkan cooperation in all spheres of mutual interest -- economic, cultural, transport and other types of cooperation. Emphasis was placed on the need to apply completely and consistently in the Balkans the spirit and principles of Helsinki as these would best contribute to creating the most favorable possible conditions in the Balkans and the continued revival of the Balkan political climate. Support was given for the creation of a broad zone of peace and cooperation in the Balkans and the Mediterranena in the context of the application of the Helsinki final document.

In the sphere of bilateral economic relations there was particular discussion today about more complete exploitation of the waters of the Danube, the need for a rail link over the Djerdap II dam, the intensification of cooperation between the two countries in using electricity and year-round arrangements in sharing electricity. There was also discussion of some other forms of cooperation which would provide a greater number of more up-to-date forms of cooperation for the two countries. This refers to production cooperation in the sphere of ship-building, metallurgy, the joint use of certain minerals through joint investments and the exploitation and the discovery of possibilities for scientific-technical cooperation to be brought even more into line with increased mutual economic cooperation. It also applies to cooperation in trying to find suitable forms for entry into third markets, including the construction of industrial projects on these markets.

It was also agreed that the possibilities should be found for the realization of a level of trade amounting to more than $30 million by the end of this year.

Tomorrow a joint Yugoslav-Romanian communique is expected to be signed, as well as a document of an economic nature, a protocol containing a more detailed program of all forms of mutual economic cooperation. Apart from this, Milenko Bojanic, federal secretary for foreign trade, and Nicolae Constantin, minister of foreign trade, signed a convention on mutual guarantees for joint investments this evening. This should contribute to broader cooperation in this sphere.

Presidents Stambolic and Ceausescu expressed their satisfaction at the degree of unanimity manifested in their standpoints on all issues, both in the sphere of bilateral cooperation and in international issues which were discussed yesterday and today. They emphasized that this visit will represent a further significant stimulus to general good-neighborly and friendly cooperation between Romania and Yugoslavia.

President Nicolae Ceausescu invited Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY, to make an official friendly visit to Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Ljubicic Hosts Dinner

LD270024 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2227 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 26 Oct (TANJUG) -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and secretary general of the RCP, and his wife Elena were guests this evening of and had talks with Nikola Ljubicic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. In friendly and cordial talks with President and Elena Ceausescu topical issues of cooperation between Romania and the SFRY, particularly the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and the possibilities for its further expansion were discussed.

Following the talks Nikola Ljubicic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, gave a dinner in honor of President Ceausescu and his wife. The dinner was attended by Ion Dinca, first deputy premier; Nicolae Constantin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign trade; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; and other personalities. On the side of the host the dinner was attended by Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Central Committee of the Serbian League of Communists; Branko Pesic, president of the assembly; Branislav Ikonic, president of the Executive Council; and other high-ranking leaders of the republic. Toasts were exchanged in the course of the dinner.

Nikola Ljubicic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, in his toast stressed that it could be noted with satisfaction that over the years the relations and good-neighbourly cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the SFRY have been successfully developed on stable foundations and jointly established in numerous friendly and cordial meetings between Ceausescu and President Tito and others of our leaders.

Replying to the toast Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, expressed his pleasure at being able to visit the Socialist Republic of Serbia, which is a direct neighbor of Romania, during this visit to Yoguslavia. Recalling the long tradition of Romanian-Yugoslav friendly relations, he emphasized that the meetings, talks and agreements with Comrade Tito played a special role in consolidating them.

During this visit to Yugoslavia and in the talks with the Yugoslav comrades we have come to agreement on the continued development of economic, cultural and scientific cooperation, as well as cooperation in the international sphere. This morning we visited an enterprise and agreed on the continued development of cooperation. The Socialist Republic of Serbia has occupied a significant place in overall Yugoslav-Romanian cooperation and it continues to do so. We built both Djerdap I and Djerdap II, Ceausescu recalled, (?jointly). We have developed cooperation in the petrochemical industry and there is the prospect of expanding cooperation in other spheres as well. But I do not wish people to think Ceausescu said, that we only want to cooperate with the Socialist Republic of Serbia; we want to cooperate with all the socialist republics in Yugoslavia. I consider that what we have agreed opens prospects for a higher level of overall cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the SFRY and, within that context, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

Having referred more broadly to the results of the Yugoslav-Romanian talks on international questions, Ceausescu emphasized that agreement had been reached on the intensification of the two countries cooperation in the sphere of international policy, both in international relations and in the struggle for detente and peace. In the talks significant attention was paid to cooperation between the Balkan peoples with a view to transforming the Balkans into a zone of cooperation free of foreign military bases and nuclear arms.

BORBA DECRIES U.S.-SOVIET 'IDEOLOGICAL WARFARE'

LD232326 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2107 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 23 (TANJUG) -- "Now in progress there is a new and, it may be said, ideological confrontation between the U.S. and the USSR. It is in fact an ideological-propaganda warfare in full swing, which additionally jeopardizes an already well-advanced confrontation between the two super powers," comments the Belgrade daily "BORBA" in its issue for tomorrow, Sunday, referring to the recent conference organized by the U.S. Department of State and devoted to the "democratization in countries under the communist rule" and a commentary in the Moscow "PRAVDA" entitled "The Roots of Internationalism". The commentary in "PRAVDA" is taken as the evidence of sounding the terrain for convening a new gathering of communist parties.

"BORBA" assessed the Washington conference as the "direct interference of the official U.S., with all its resources, into the internal affairs of communist countries".

"It comes out, however paradoxically this may sound, that the Reagan doctrine and the "proletarian internationalism" (the way they are interpreted by the Soviet and some other authors, predominantly from the camp countries) -- have found themselves in a certain interrelationship and interdependence".

"Generally, this 'ideological' warfare, whoever has imposed it, is conducive to the further escalation and aggravation in the world, to the new bloc pressures in all directions, and to divisions.

"At all events it is conducive to an ideological monopoly by the various dogmatic forces on both sides, and it harms the genuine democratization of social and political processes in the world, especially along the progressive courses", concludes "BORBA".

USSR SEEN FORGETTING CULTURAL RECIPROCITY

LD261352 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1126 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 26 (TANJUG) -- The Belgrade daily "POLITIKA" writes today, Tuesday, that whereas a Soviet cultural center, with a multiform activity, exists in Belgrade, Yugoslavia has no such institution in Moscow.

The daily writes that the rule of reciprocity customary in the diplomatic-consular practice and cultural-information cooperation has not been respected in this case.

"POLITIKA" reports that competent Soviet authorities recently did not allow the distribution in the Soviet Union of the Yugoslav publications "Facts About the Socialist Republic of Serbia" and "Facts About Yugoslavia." The two publications were taken along by a Yugoslav delegation on its visit to the Soviet Union on the occasion of "The Days of Serbian Culture in the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic."

The Yugoslav daily "POLITIKA" sets out that, on the other hand, competent Yugoslav authorities recently allowed the Soviet cultural centre in Belgrade to print and distribute 5,000 copies of the propaganda publication "One-Hundred Questions and Answers About the USSR."

"POLITIKA" sets out that "the rule of reciprocity has thus been forgotten precisely in a field in which it is customarily applied." The daily writes that it is also hard to believe that reciprocity will be achieved in radio-communications, for example. Radio-Moscow with 270 minutes of broadcasts a day, is a foreign radio-station the longest duration of broadcasts in the languages of the Yugoslav nations and nationalities. [sentence as received] Radio-Moscow daily devotes to the Yugoslav public one hour more than Radio-Tirana and twice more time than the "Voice of America," and the BBC.

LCY'S RIBICIC INTERVIEWED BY COLOGNE RADIO

LD222340 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0958 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Oct (TANJUG) -- Perhaps our greatest success since the 12th LCY Congress is the fact that the kind of awareness which bound our peoples together in the hard days of the liberation war, the first years of the country's reconstruction and the struggle against Stalinist pressure is reawakening and growing strong again. We have begun to create a climate of mass mobilization and to make use of the advantages of the self-managing democracy and system, which are capable of mobilizing millions-strong masses for socioeconomic and political action. Rely on our own resources is the slogan of the day.

This is the assessment of the postcongress period made by Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium in an interview given to the West German Radio station WDR Cologne.

Stressing that the past congress had reaffirmed Yugoslav orientation in both external and internal policies, Ribicic said that this constituted the road which the people called Tito's Road. This was a matter not only of the working people's pledge that we would never deviate from this road, but also of our determination and ability to continue to develop our own road and new prospects.

Commenting on the causes of the current difficulties in the country's economy, Ribicic said that this was due, among other things, to the fact that we have so far lived beyond our means. Today, every Yugoslav knows to whom we owe money and how much, and how we should behave in order to restore the Yugoslav economy to health as soon as possible. The aim of all the Federal Executive Council's measures adopted a few days ago in the SFRY Assembly, and of the new measures which will be adopted shortly, as well as of a whole series of other measures in the republics, provinces and municipalities, he said, is to enable us to move from restrictions to a great expansion of export, to increase the country's internal liquidity and to strengthen the currency and internal credit-monetary relations. We shall make sure of all this when the complete packet of economic measures is adopted shortly.

Replying to a question on the differences of views between individual republics and provinces, Ribicic said that differences are a natural thing in a multinational community and country, not all of whose parts are equally developed. The problem is not whether differences exist, but whether society is capable of surmounting them and moving in a progressive direction. In this connection it is not true to say that these differences are increasing. We have achieved, Ribicic stressed, a high degree of unity with regard to the assessment of the economic situation, to finding the causes of our difficulties and adopting rehabilitation programs, as well as to making decisions on the basic instruments in the struggle to stabilize the economy and society.

Perhaps we could describe this moment, Ribicic added, as the settling of accounts between two trends in Yugoslavia, between what has until now been an autarkic, mentally insulated, provincial economic orientation, and the other one, which is open, export-orientated and involved in international scientific, technological, monetary and other processes and the international division of labor. In every measure, every law, every step taken by the federal and republican governments there is a dimension of this struggle.

For the time being we are surmounting all the difficulties without any major social upheavals. I think this is a fact. What things will be like in the future will primarily depend on our ability to carry out the stabilization program. Things will become even more difficult for many of our economic organizations; also winter lies ahead of us. It is a good thing that this year we have had a record yield of maize, wheat and other agricultural crops.

Since Yugoslavia is a rich country, with many untapped energy and other resources, it should overcome these current, monetary difficulties as speedily as possible. We reckon that the period of the current medium-term plan, up to 1985, will also be the period during which we shall restore our economy to health.

Commenting on the comparisons between the situation in our country and that in Poland, Ribicic said that the Polish working class is still struggling for self-managing and democratic rights, while we in Yugoslavia are struggling to channel these self-managing rights as well as possible in a progressive direction, in keeping with the interests of our community. The basic difference and our strength lie in the fact that in Yugoslavia there is opportunity and readiness on the part of the working people, in the factor of the people's awareness and involvement, in the openness of our system, in the nonbloc position of our country, both economic and military, in the political, cultural, economic and scientific ties between our system and the progressive and humane tendencies and movements in the world. Another factor of our stability and prospects is the organized front of socialist forces, headed by the League of Communists, a party which is not in power and is not a party above society, but a part of the working class involved in the constant struggle for the interests of that class.

Speaking about the situation in Kosovo, Ribicic expressed the view that it is essentially improving and becoming stable and is thus losing the characteristics of a state of emergency. In our deliberations, priority is now given to the prospects for further development, primarily economic, and the whole of Yugoslavia will be involved in this on the basis of solidarity. The economic development of Kosovo should proceed from its raw materials base and with faster increase in employment in view. We are currently involved in consultations about sending a team of experts to Kosovo to help in connection with the exploitation of the province's rich energy resources. While it was a characteristic of the old leadership in Kosovo that it became alienated from the people and working people, today it is undeniable that the socialist forces, headed by the League of Communists, have succeeded in consolidating their ranks. Though there are individual enemy excesses from time to time, I think that the slogans in favor of an "ethnically pure Kosovo" and a "greater Albania" are isolated on the part of the Albanian people which live and work in Yugoslavia. The policy of neighboring Albania, which, during this period engaged the nationalists and the political emigration of every description against the integrity of Socialist Yugoslavia, has already started working against the sovereignty and independence of the Albanian Republic itself. We hope that if not today, then tomorrow this realization will also predominate in the Albanian Republic, our significant and independent neighbor, in the interest of good relations between our two countries.

Replying to a question about the Federal Executive Council's decision introducing compulsory advance cash deposits by citizens travelling abroad, Ribicic said that this is above all a way of preventing an excessive flow of the dinar from the country and of preventing conditions favoring an increase in private exchange, which threatened the value of the dinar. This, Ribicic stressed, is a temporary decision made in exceptional conditions in keeping with our policy of stabilization. Our society's openness is a great achievement of our system and we intend to go on promoting it.

All our workers abroad, Ribicic added, are exempt from these measures. All the foreign exchange assets are protected in this connection and there is no change in this respect. Similar measures of control have also been introduced in many other European countries. It is in our interest, he said, that workers should save and invest in their own country the assets which they have earned with their work. Consequently we have protected their savings accounts. We must start, as we wrote in our congress documents, initiatives aimed at more rapid growth of employment in the field of small-scale economy, all the more so as we are no longer able to open 200,000 new workposts a year. According to some estimates, Yugoslavia could give employment to about 1 million workers in the field of small-scale economy within a brief period of time. Owing to all this the working class which is temporarily employed abroad should feel safe.

Ribicic said that we firmly believe that we will pay back all our debts on time and that we will meet our obligations in the future as well. This year we have paid back enormous sums in connection with our short and long-term debts, as well as the accumulated interest. We have clearly said that we are against rescheduling and this has also been clearly stated at the latest session of the LCY Central Committee.

It is important, Ribicic stressed, that there should be trust in Yugoslavia, that Yugoslavia should be believed to be competent, to have a stable political system and to be able to endure this. This system is stable not only during economic prosperity, but also and especially during difficult periods.

Dwelling, at the end, on the SFRY's relations with the FRG following the change of government in Bonn, Ribicic stressed that the continuity of good bilateral relations and comprehensive cooperation would not change. Our cooperation is the result of the joint conviction that we are constantly strengthening mutual trust and cooperation on the basis of mutual respect, equality and noninterference. This cooperation has grown such roots that it is virtually independent of changes in the internal situation of countries or the subjective will of a party or leader. After all, Yugoslavia consistently adheres to the principle of respecting the right of every country to settle its own internal problems independently and with no outside interference. Consequently internal changes should be no obstacle to the continuation of mutually-beneficial cooperation.

Let me recall, Ribicic said, that during the past period we cooperated not only with the Social Democratic Party, with Brandt and Schmidt, but also with personalities from the Christian Democratic Union and the Christian Social Union, including the new chancellor, and that we had good contacts there. In the future as well we shall likewise continue, in keeping with tradition, to promote cooperation between the LCY, SAWPY and other political forces and our government and the political parties and movements in the FRG, regardless of what constellation is in power. Today, when times are hard, our people remember that a friend in need is a friend indeed. Our peoples will hold in high esteem those who do not exploit our troubles, who do not expose us to pressures, those who will value our efforts in favor of the economic and political stability of Yugoslavia, Mitja Ribicic said.

Opens International Book Fair

LD252036 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1650 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Speech by Mitja Ribicic, President of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, on 25 October in Belgrade at Opening of 27th International Book Fair -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Oct (TANJUG) -- In September 1969 I opened, on behalf of the Federal Executive Council, the 14th international book fair. And today, 25 October 1982, I have the pleasant duty of opening, on behalf of the LCY Central Committee, the 27th international book fair in Belgrade. I hope I do not open the 30th or 35th fair on behalf of some other federal institution because Yugoslavia would then enter the Guiness Book of Records as the country with the oldest state and party leadership in the world -- although it is already now pretty close to the top of the list. In all likelihood, this should be included among the causes of the well-known stagnation of sound self-managing cultural progress in Yugoslav socialist society.

I see here, Ribicic went on, many faces which have been known to me for 13 years: I fear that your publishing houses, too, in their cadre policy follow our bad example -- that is, that they do not change their general directors, their chief editor and other top responsible business officials for decades.

It is necessary for the policy and sound development of the political system of socialist self-management, and also for books and the healthy development of book production, to appoint as many professionally capable young people to responsible posts as possible. We need cadres who know how to implement the noble goals of socialist culture and art in the present difficult conditions of social and economic instability, who understand the laws of social, scientific and technical revolution which has achieved unprecedented ascent and progress in the sphere of the press.

Speaking about the topical nature of books in our times and about their role in the present-day world, the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium mentioned negative factors which have prevented the sound development of the book.

"Short-term blows of the measures of our economic stabilization are necessary also in the sphere of book production," Ribicic stressed, "but at the same time we must, through exceptional efforts, unfold perspectives for the further sound development of our culture; and books are the source of culture and literature, the most significant means for man and of mankind to overcome the present crisis of civilization -- a crisis which will, according to some views, last until the end of the century."

Ribicic then went on to stress that our society devotes great attention to the ideological, aesthetic, cultural and artistic value of the book, and then said: "We in the LCY advocate the creation of the most complete social conditions which will make possible the comprehensive development of literary creative work, part of which is incisive literary, aesthetic and social criticism. It is this criticism which alone, inside literature, by means which characterize this sphere of social creative work, separates the wheat from the chaff. Such a criticism," Ribicic said, "courageously and publicly defends socialism and progress and largely eliminates the need for administrative imposition of bans and unsubstantiated labelling which always, whether we want it or not, popularizes the so-called "persecuted person", increases the circulation of a bad work and with the help of our administrative measures creates a reputation for the mediocre writer."

Dealing with the circumstances in our publication activity, Ribicic recalled critically that "every nationality in our multinational community is able to set up printing works and publishing houses which compete among themselves in an unhealthy manner on the small, national and isolated Yugoslav market, with a tendency toward monopoly and priority over books in which there is a boom and which sell well, regardless of their aesthetic, literary or social value."

Speaking about the responsibility of organs of social management in publishing houses and of real influence on publishing policy, Ribicic pointed out in particular the need for social influence and responsibilities for those editions which are in fact, as we said "the sell-out of our revolution."

Stressing in particular the place of books in society at a time of stabilization, Ribicic noted that publishing activity could not circumvent the need also to take account of resources without coverage despite the fact that books are a value of the greatest social interest. "We are today complaining much about the difficult economic situation, about reality not being what all of us -- from the politician to the poet -- would like it to be," the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium said. But, he added, "difficult times always have the advantage of sobering up, of taking us back to our forces, to rehabilitation of moral and humanist values which we have forgotten in our race for investments and consumer goods, in the greed to get more than one gives. The parameter of the cultural level of a people is not the number of cars, of television sets and of cassette players per individual; but the still more certain indicator of literary progress and development of a people is the army of book readers because books, according to Comrade Tito's words, are the source of knowledge, of humaneness and wisdom and are the medium of mutual acquaintanceship and of drawing closer to one another," Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said in opening the 27th international book fair in Belgrade.

GRLICKOV ADDRESSES CAVTAT THEORETICAL MEETING

LD251314 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0827 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Cavtat, 25 Oct (TANJUG) -- Our discussion will be beneficial if we deal with topical issues of Marxist thought today, bearing in mind its controversies and prospects. This was said by Dr Aleksandar Grlickov opening the 5-day debate at the "Cavtat 82" roundtable.

Emphasizing that the setting up of a dialectic between Marx's inheritance and contemporary trends of socialism is one of the key issues of Marxist thought, Dr Grlickov said that this requires the fulfillment of at least two conditions. Firstly everything that has happened and is still happening in the practice and ideology of early socialisms and movements which aspired to socialism in this century must be subjected to critical analysis. Secondly, today's paths and contents of the struggle for socialism must be researched on the basis of the results of such critical analysis of historical experience. According to Grlickov this research must be freed of a twofold ideological inheritance, both of the ideology which capitalism has produced and produces and of the ideology which the limited practice of early socialisms has produced and produces in the historical process to date.

In this context Grlickov emphasized that to date the theoretical realizations and ideas of the movement for socialism have not carried out the emancipation of historic consciousness from antagonistic social processes, from the fetishism characteristic of the capitalistic process and from the mystification of contradictory social forms and processes in the first period of the existence of socialism.

Pointing out that the inheritance of the past is putting up strong resistance, Grlickov said that development of the world process of socialism today requires a critical examination of some former conceptual values of Marxism and of Marxist theoretical answers to questions raised by contemporary development.

Grlickov went on to say that Marxist thought, bearing in mind the reality of world events and the world process of socialism, has opened up the possibility of the existence of ideological and theoretical pluralism in itself. In this sense, he emphasized, various specific values of ideological and theoretical orientations which arise out of the Marxist theoretical and ideological whole, made topical by the problems and phenomena of the contemporary world and enriched by its achievements, form a necessary and realistic, pluralist ideological and theoretical motivating force of contemporary socialism.

The question of the relationship between Marxism and other ideological wholes in the process of the development of the movement for socialism is of special significance for a Marxist analysis of the world process of socialism, Grlickov continued. Since in the development of the world process of socialism to date there has been a tendency not only toward differences but also toward mutual permeation of Marxism and other theoretical assumptions, "Christian," "Islamic" and other types of socialism based on other traditional and cultural contents are referred to. Marxism is not hindered, Grlickov emphasized, by ideological pluralism for the development of a movement for socialism, as the real movement for socialism has been and remains close to all ideas which lead toward progress, and all ideas and ideologies which must be taken account in a historic sense.

Emphasizing that the theoretical, ideological and political problems of contemporary socialism are closely linked with the problems of Marxist thought, Grlickov said that socialism is on an upward trend, but that in the very development of socialism questions have arisen for which it is difficult to find answers in the theoretical and practical circle within the practice of working socialisms which have come to the surface out of the great crises, wars and revolutions of the 20th century. Hence the need to take a step out of this circle in order to open up the real questions of contemporary socialism and to prevent the risk of socialism losing its way and even being denied, Dr Grlickov concluded.

KOSOVO ASSEMBLY CONSIDERS EMIGRATION SITUATION

Report Released

LD240504 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1505 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Pristina, 23 Oct (TANJUG) -- At the session scheduled for 25 October the delegates of all three chambers of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo will discuss a report on the implementation of the measures and actions to stop the emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins from this province. The assessment concerning the activity of all subjective forces in Kosovo will take place 7 months after the conclusions were adopted by the Kosovo Assembly to monitor this problem every 3 months. Although with some delay, through a number of reports prepared by the appropriate organs of the Executive Council and the Assembly the delegates will obtain a thorough insight into all the aspects influencing the departure of the members of the Serb and Montenegrin nations from Kosovo, with special emphasis on the measures and activities to stop this process and to make the people return to their old homes.

The 65-page report first makes the assessment that a broad and intensive activity is taking place in Kosovo by all subjective forces led by the League of Communists in order to stabilize the political-security situation in the wake of the counterrevolutionary events from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. Vigorous measures are being taken to eliminate all negative manifestations and tendencies which have an adverse effect on intranational relations, togetherness, brotherhood and unity. The adoption of appropriate measures against protagonists of enemy activity has created positive results and a more favorable political climate among the nations and nationalities in Kosovo.

Despite all of this the process of the emmigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins is still present, but its intensity varies according to the environment. While, notes the report, the situation in the villages is gradually settling down and a number of households have given up their intention of leaving, the unabated emmigration tendency continues to be felt in the towns. What is worrying is the fact that an increasing number of professional and skilled cadres are moving out of city environments. These people enjoy a certain standing in their enviornment which, to a certain extent, has a psychological effect on accelerated emmigration. This refers particularly to Pristina, Titova Mitrovica and Pec. No doubt this has been influenced by the fact that counterrevolutionary events are more conspicuous in the towns.

Nevertheless, the measures and the actions taken so far have made a considerable contribution, stresses the report, to stopping the emmigration of the Serb and Montenegrin population from Kosovo. This, adds the report, is implied by the following data:

In the period January - August 1982, 594 Serb and Montenegrin families with 1,566 household members emigrated from Kosovo. In addition, 3,410 individuals emigrated during the same period. The majority of these individuals were employed and found employment outside the province, while their families continued to live in Kosovo. Moreover, during these 8 months, 1,998 families and individuals intimated that they wished to emigrate.

At the same time, according to data made available from the municipalities, 50 family requests were made, 25 of which have already returned to Kosovo. The evaluation is that this is the result of the activity on the gradual stabilization of the situation which politically and psychologically has a positive effect on the people.

The greatest number of families emigrated from Pristina -- 357; followed by Srbica -- 28; Vucitrn -- 23; Pec and Prizren -- 19 each and from Urosevac -- 17.

As far as individuals are concerned the greatest number of people also emigrated from Pristina -- 3,365; followed by Istok -- 281; Kosovska Vitina -- 255; Pec -- 112; Vucitrn -- 013; Gnjilane -- 105, and so forth.

This large-scale emigration from Pristina shows that the measures and actions to stop it are being implemented slowly. This year a great number of citizens of Serb and Montenegrin nationalities are on the move. This is manifested through employment, solution of the housing problem, the enrollment of the children in schools, the purchase of plots, housing construction outside Kosovo and a low-level investment into housing construction in their own locality. Intellectuals, office employees and skilled workers are numerically the strongest among the emigrants, and over 50 percent of them were employed and had no housing problems.

In Titova Mitrovica 376 emigration requests were submitted from January-August, and already 68 families with 228 family members and 270 individuals have gone. The number of requests to emigrate is not diminishing; what has been reduced is the number of departures from this town. There are eight return requests recorded, six of which have been dealt with.

One hundred and fifty-one people emigrated from Pec. The information is that the situation is improving although preparations for departures continue. It is interesting to note that the emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins from Pec was reduced during the early months of this year, while in the last 3 months a number of families have been trying to find buyers for their property and are purchasing apartments outside the province. In Krusevac 10 families are getting ready to emigrate; they have stated they are doing it because of the inefficiency of the appropriate organs to discover the identity of an attacker on a person in their village.

Four persons who emigrated last year have now returned to Pec.

Eleven families with 40 members and 65 individuals have left the Gnjilane municipality. During the past 8 months 151 people submitted emigration requests. For instance, Pasjane emigration requests were submitted by 26 families who have already been buying plots and properties outside Kosovo. Following the action by sociopolitical structures 24 families have given up their intention of doing so. Two families have returned to their homes in this municipality. Their Albanian neighbors returned their properties without any objection whatsoever.

In Urosevac a number of people gave up their intention of settling elsewhere, while a two-member family returned to the Vucitrn municipality. A return has also been suggested by some other families and individuals.

In the Prizren municipality also present is the phenomenon of quiet preparations for the emigration of Serb and Montenegrin families. From this local community alone 21 families are building their houses outside Kosovo. However a two-member family has suggested that it may return.

In the Istok municipality, the emigration phenomenon, says the report, is somewhat more characteristic. The fact that 236 individuals there submitted a request to leave implies that the move from that environment is predominantly of an economic nature.

In fact, according to the findings by the municipality commissions monitoring the emigration, the assessment predominates that the majority of Serbs and Montenegrins are leaving primarily for economic and social reasons. However, in all environments there have been noted, and mentioned in the report, various forms of direct and indirect pressure by Albanian nationalists and irredentists. All of this testifies that emigration from Kosovo is a very complex problem, which continues to be intensively present. More resolute action by both the League of Communists and all other organizations and organs is required to stop it more effectively.

Issue Viewed, Debated

LD252228 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1124 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Pristina, 25 Oct (TANJUG) -- The overall political situation in Kosovo today is much more favorable, and intranational relations and the relations among the people in general are better with every passing day.

Because of the overall activity by all socialist forces the pressure by Albanian nationalists and irredentists on Serbs and Montenegrins to make them emigrate is diminishing. An increasing number of members of these nationalities have abandoned their intention of leaving this province, and some are even returning to their old homes. However, the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo is still present. As long as such manifestations persist, the activity on arresting emigration from Kosovo cannot obtain the pass mark.

This, in brief, is the general assessment of the session today of all the chambers of the Kosovo Assembly at which the delegates discussed the implementation of measures and actions to arrest emigration taken at the march session of this top delegate body of the province.

There is no room for doubt and suspicion with regard to our sincerity and resolve to eradicate all forms of pressure on Serbs and Montenegrins, to stop completely their emigration from Kosovo, although we are aware of all the difficulties which we must overcome to attain this aim, Ilija Vakic, president of the Kosovo Assembly, stressed when opening the assembly debate. Not only must emigration be "cut short" but we must aim at more than that. All the conditions must be created, Vakic stressed, to make Kosovo open to all citizens and to any other part of our country.

Nedjo Borkovic, president of the Kosovo Executive Council, spoke of the overall activity of provincial organs and of other subjects in Kosovo in the solution of this acute political problem which has an essential bearing on the overall stabilization of the conditions in the province.

Borkovic recalled that in recent months 594 families with 1,566 individuals had emigrated from Kosovo, which leads us to infer that all the reasons which influenced emigration have not yet been eliminated.

The report on the work of the provincial organs of internal affairs was submitted by Provincial Secretary Mehmet Malici. He made the assessment that in the last year this service attained significant results in uncovering enemy organizations, groups and individuals, in securing public law and order and in uncovering the reasons leading to the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins. Malici pointed out especially the increasing orientation of the security service to act preventively in suppressing intranational conflicts and its increasing cooperation with sociopolitical communities.

Making a critical reference to the shortcomings, Malici mentioned that because of idleness, lack of qualifications and because of moral-political unsuitability 42 workers were removed from this service, including 6 for unlawful enemy activity. At the same time the internal affairs service in Kosovo was reinforced with 241 new workers.

The organs of the judiciary in Kosovo too are today much more efficient in preventing untoward behavior, illegality and any form of pressure which contributes to legal uncertainty among the citizens, Dr Veselj Ljatifi, provincial secretary for justice and general administration, noted in his speech. But to reach this point, Ljatifi said, the judiciary must purge its own ranks. Today eight offense judges and municipal magistrates have been relieved of their duties because of moral-political unsuitability, and proceedings are at hand against several more judges. Ljatifi recalled the fact that in Kosovo there are now 58.2 percent unresolved cases, of which only 0.8 percent are cases concerning damage inflicted on Serbs and Montenegrins.

In a very extensive debate, in which more than 20 delegates took part, there was a fair amount of repetition of general assessments and of detailing the numbers of the Serb and Montenegrin families which had left or returned.

However, it was stated, a complete analysis has not been worked out of the reasons why people are leaving the towns where emigration continues at an alarming rate. The people involved are generally persons with high education, who have both a job and own accommodations and who say that they are emigrating not as a result of any pressure. Why are they leaving the one delegate asked. Whether the enemy is applying different intimidation tactics or whether something else is at stake remains an unknown quantity to date. Be that as it may, it is Pristina which is leading in the emigration stakes. Almost 400 people emigrated from the city in the past 2 months alone.

In some environments there is virtually no day when some kind of damage is done to Serb and Montenegrin families. Today, it was said, we are resolving this problem by calling the militia, but it is clear that militiamen cannot guard the fields.

The question of the return of the families and individuals who emigrated from Kosovo was not avoided in the debate either. Although these cases are welcomed and have full support of all the organs and organizations in the province, in practice not everything is proceeding smoothly. There are cases where the people returning to the homes which they had literally abandoned are resorting to blackmail and demanding almost impossible conditions. To give an example, one person in Pec said that he would return if he was appointed manager of the Yugoslav People's Army Club, while another demanded a long-term loan at a rate of interest not admitted by law. However, other difficulties were pointed out -- the problem of securing accommodations, of employment and of other privileges -- and the question was rightly asked: Who is to get priority, those who left and now want to return, or those who are preparing to leave.

A peaceful revolution is in progress in Kosovo today, as one delegate so aptly put it. Those who have gone. Those who have stayed behind and those who will return tomorrow must believe in it. A resolute and efficient sociopolitical action must eliminate even the last reservations vis-a-vis the results which have been carried out and regarding the objectives facing us, it was said in the debate.

After a discussion which lasted 10 hours the Kosovo Assembly delegates adopted the conclusions which note that owing to intensive ideopolitical activity and more efficient work by the state organs the politico-security situation in the province is constantly improving. This helped, the conclusions note, to slow down the process of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins and the return of some people who had left Kosovo. On the basis of this assessment particular emphasis was placed on the need for even more intensive struggle of all progressive forces against Albanian nationalism and irredentism and also against Serb and Montenegrin chauvinism and nationalism.

The conclusions which have been adopted are not a new program of activity. On the contrary, they insist on an even more consistent implementation of the measures adopted by the Kosovo Assembly in March this year concerning the halting of the process of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins under pressure.

At the session today Slobodan Dimic was appointed chairman of the Information Commission of the Kosovo Assembly. Zecir Marmulaku and Masar Pirana were elected judges of the Constitutional Court of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

ALBANIAN NATIONALIST EXCESSES IN SERBIA VIEWED

AU211714 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] The Presidium of the Intercommunal Conference of the League of Communists of South Morava region [southern Serbia] discussed at its session in Leskovac today the emigration of Serbs from the Presevo area. It was assessed that poor and ineffective work of the judiciary organs, administration, inspection services and the organs of public and state security had contributed to the emigration of Serbian families from this area. Milenko Stojanovic reports:

In the past 10 years, some 200 Serbian families and about 600 individuals emigrated from the Presevo area. In most cases the reasons for emigration were pressures exerted on Serbs by members of the Albanian nationality. Many cases of physical attack, attempts at rape, damage to crops, desecretion of Serbian monuments and gravestones and the like were noted. However, the judiciary organs and other organs have not been effective in punishing culprits. The fact that nearly half of the cases, predominantly those in which Serbs suffered damage, have become outdated though the statute of limitations speaks eloquently about this. Even in those cases in which punishment was meted out it was very mild.

The participants in the discussion were unanimous in their assessment that it is high time to take specific measures to prevent emigration, and at the same time the conditions must be created for the return of those who want to return. This is particularly important for Presevo commune, which is economically underdeveloped, because what is involved are creative cadres of which the economy is short. It was said that such measures had already been taken in Bujanovac. Those who want to return have priority in employment and in the allocation of apartments or a plot on which to build a house.

At today's session of the Presidium of the Intercommunal Conference a report by a working group was read which investigated the responsibility of Musa Sulejmani, president of the Presevo Communal Assembly, in connection with his intervention to free two Albanians detained for hostile activity. Stressing this case, the working group noted that the situation in the Presevo commune continues to be complex and that the resignations of previous presidents of the communal assembly and the communal committee had not vitally contributed to improving the situation. On the contrary, opportunism, agreement on part of communists with the existing situation, and weaknesses continues to exist. A tolerant attitude toward those who have acted or who act from positions of Albanian irredentism and nationalism still exists. Among the most responsible people in the commune there is no readiness to openly and finally settle accounts with all those who act against our socialist community, the report of the working group says. At the session it was said that the struggle against the proponents of hostile activity cannot be successfully waged with such people.

At the session of the Intercommunal Conference it was concluded that the Presevo Communal Committee of the League of Communists should discuss, at the latest by 1 November, these assessments and should at the same time determine the responsibility of Sulejmani, president of the communal assembly, and take adequate ideopolitical measures.

KOSOVO ECONOMY NOTES NEGATIVE RESULTS IN 1982

AU201014 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Oct 82 p 5

[S. H. report]

[Summary] 15 Oct -- "Discussing the economic trends in the first 8, or rather 9 months of this year, the Presidium of the Kosovo Economic Chamber (Uros Seslija presided) noted at its session today that industrial production was 5 percent lower compared with the same period last year and as much as 12.1 percent below the plan for the current year. Other data for the later period also show that the situation is very unsatisfactory." Negative operations were noted in industrial collectives accounting for 65 percent of Kosovo's overall industrial production.

At the session it was said that it is high time to take specific and immediate action aimed at overcoming the present difficulties and weaknesses. Activity will primarily be directed at achieving a change in the attitude toward work and plan's tasks, and this struggle must be waged at the grassroots.

The economic chamber's organs must be put into the service of the economy and they must extend full support to associated labor. A struggle must be waged for greater production and a more economical use of energy. In this respect Kosovo must make its full contribution to the overall energy situation in the country because the possibilities for this exist and its difficulties in this economic branch are less than they are in other branches.